Weather
Misty, hot weather today. The maximum temperature yesterday was 92.1 and the minimum 75.0, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 84.7 and 72.0.

THE CHINA PRESS
大陸報

A Live Newspaper Devoted to Progress in China

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EKATERINBURG IS ABOUT TO FALL TO BOLSHEVIST ARMY

City Being Evacuated And Refugees Are Fleeing Toward Omsk

WILL MAKE STAND

Koltchak's Hope Is To Check Red Forces On Kurgan-Tuemen-Line

MORRIS IS ON WAY

American Envoy To Omsk Reported To Have Left Harbin

(Reuter's Service)

Omsk, July 14.—Ekaterinburg is being evacuated and it is reported that over seventy trains of fugitives are on their way to Omsk.

General Jack rendered valuable assistance in the evacuation of Perm and the destruction of the bridges over the Kama. He is now evacuating the rolling-stock from Ekaterinburg.

As far as can be ascertained at present it is expected to check the Bolshevists on the Kurgan-Tuemen line. The military here are sanguine that the position will soon be retrieved. The civilians view the advancing Red Army with apprehension and in order to counteract this feeling reassuring bulletins regarding General Denikin's success are the feature of the life here.

General Giada left for Vladivostok yesterday evening.

American Ambassador Leaves Harbin For Omsk

Harbin, July 15.—The American ambassador at Tokio, Mr. Morris, and General Griffs have passed through Harbin on their way to Omsk.

Admiral Koltchak has appointed Ataman Dutoff to command all the troops in Nikolsk, Habarovsk and Grodekovo and also guarding the connecting railways. It is understood that this appointment is connected with the growth of Bolshevism and the urgent necessity for immediate and energetic measures.

Ataman Dutoff is prepared to commence operations against the Bolshevists. He has declared the Nikolsk-Habarovsk railway line, including both towns, in a state of siege and all railway employees are to be considered in military service.

Notice To Populace

At the same time General Dutoff has applied to the population in these regions requesting their help and obedience saying "After personal investigation I have come to the conclusion that the traffic between Habarovsk and Nikolsk is unsafe and therefore I have decided to destroy the Bolshevist gangs in these regions and all inhabitants are expected to report the whereabouts of the Bolshevists."

"In the name of the Ruler I grant forgiveness to inhabitants who have been forced to join the Reds against their will as well as those Red volunteers who deliver their leaders into the hands of the government.

Plans Harsh Measures

"The inhabitants of the said regions must deliver all arms to the military authorities at three days' notice, after which any man found wearing arms will be shot without trial. The railway and telegraphs being the peoples' property, they must be guarded by the inhabitants themselves and therefore I order the inhabitants of the villages and towns immediately to undertake to guard the railway and telegraph buildings.

"Citizens, I know such orders will not meet with your sympathy but two years experience of fighting for the sake of the happiness, freedom and welfare of my country have taught me that only severe measures are obeyed."

Talks Of Retreat

London, July 10.—Reuter's Agency learns that, although the position on Koltchak's front is rather difficult, the spirit of the troops is excellent. The object of the retreat of the Siberian Army was to finish the mobilisation in the interior of Siberia. The majority of the

(Continued on Page 3)

Disease Of Choleraic Nature Sweeping Through Pootung With Numerous Fatalities

Campaign Started To Check Epidemic Which Is Filling Local Hospitals; Cases Also In Settlement But No Genuine Cholera Found

An epidemic of disease choleraic in character, but found not to be genuine cholera, is sweeping Pootung, where a high rate of mortality has developed, and is prevalent, but to a much lesser extent in Shanghai.

Several hundred cases from Pootung, nearly 500 in all, have been handled at the Summer Diseases Hospital on Tientsin Road and this hospital as well as the Red Cross Hospital and Shanghai Kung Li Hospital are at present crowded to capacity with victims of the disease. Some 50 deaths have occurred among the Pootung cases to date.

No True Cholera Found

Well over a hundred cases have been carefully examined by the Municipal Health Office and in no single instance thus far have genuine cholera bacilli been found. The disease, however, has several of the characteristics of cholera and is designated by the health officials as choleraic diarrhoea. The attacks are violent and painful and the disease is infectious from excretionary sources but not in any degree so infectious as real cholera.

According to the Japanese papers Shanghai has been declared an infected port owing to the report of cholera here. In the event that quarantine regulations are enforced at Japanese ports and with regard to Japanese vessels calling here hundreds of passengers who have bookings arranged will be held up.

In Pootung the disease appears to have spread rapidly while on this side of the river the Chinese waterfront population seems to be hardest hit. One, possibly two, Japanese, both employed in Pootung, have died of the sickness but among the foreign population of the Settlements, though there has been a great deal of summer illness within the past two or three weeks, no fatalities have been reported. As a matter of fact the rate of mortality in the International Settlement is lower than normal for the time of year.

Sanitary Campaign Opened

Steps are being taken to check the epidemic in Pootung and to pre-

(Continued on Page 3)

ASK AID FOR FOOCHOW

An emergency call for the raising of $10,000 to establish a cholera hospital in Foochow has been sent by the Central Committee of the American Red Cross to the principal chapters of the society throughout China.

Reports from Foochow state that Chinese are dying of the disease by the hundred there and the Foochow American Red Cross chapter has appealed to the Central Committee for funds to fight the epidemic.

The Central Committee sent out wires to the various chapters yesterday, asking each to telegraph the amount it is able to raise. The proposed hospital will be operated under the direct control of the American Red Cross.

Prominent New York Bankers Called In Senate Inquiry

In its investigation of how cop ies of the peace treaty reached New York, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee subpoenaed prominent New York bankers to appear at the inquiry. J. P. Morgan, Thomas W. Lamont, H. P. Davison, of J. P. Morgan and Co.; Jacob H. Schiff, Paul Warburg and Frank A. Vanderlip were called.

WILSON PRESENTS TREATY TO SENATE WITH STRONG PLEA

Reiterates That League Of Nations Has Become Practical Necessity

SHOWS OBSTACLES

Old Agreements Hampered Attainment Of Things Conference Sought

STATES PURPOSES

New Order To Eliminate Motives That Governed Germany Before War

(Reuter's Service)

Washington, July 10.—In the Senate today, President Wilson presented the German Treaty. He declared the League of Nations will become a practical necessity indispensable to the new world order.

Tells Of Obstacles

Describing the efforts of the Conference to ensure the lasting triumph of freedom and right, President Wilson said old entanglements and agreements of every kind stood in the way—promises made in the days when might was right—these could not always be honorably disregarded, consequently it was difficult to graft the new order of ideas on the old, hence some fruits of the grafting may temporarily be bitter but the majority of the conference sincerely desired to shake off the bad influences and illegitimate and demoralising ambitions and expedients from which the sinister designs of Germany had sprung.

President Favors Keeping American Troops On Rhine

Washington, July 10.—President Wilson, interviewed by newspaper correspondents, expressed the opinion that the American troops should stay on the Rhine until Germany has delivered all the materials required under the Treaty. Furthermore he said the Associated Powers should resume trade as soon as possible to permit Germany's financial rehabilitation.

Must Aid Reconstruction

The United States he said must generously help in the reconstruction of Europe along the lines of a sound basis of credit. The League Covenant, he declared, would be included in every treaty concluded at Versailles.

Treaty Is Ratified By Germany, Announced

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, July 10.—A German Note declares that the German President has signed the ratification of the Treaty with the Protocol and also the Rhenish agreement. It adds that the text has been despatched by special courier and hopes the blockade will be raised immediately and the war-prisoners returned.

British Airship R-34 Begins Return Trip Across The Atlantic

Hurried Start Made To Avoid Approaching Storm; Throngs Witness Departure

(Reuter's Service)

New York, July 10.—The R-34 left Long Island at 11:57, New York Time, yesterday evening for East Fortune, in Scotland.

Races From Storm

Mineola, July 10.—The R-34 started in a hurry owing to an official report that a storm was approaching from the Great Lakes. Tens of thousands of people watched the airship cross New York, traffic was stopped and there was tumultuous cheering.

Position Is Announced

London, July 10.—The Air Ministry announces that the position of the R-34 at 9 o'clock this morning, British summer time, was 40.47 degrees north and 70.30 west.

Another Message Received

London, July 10.—The Air Ministry states that the R-34 at noon today, British summer time, was about five hundred miles from New York and 350 miles southwest of Sydney, Nova Scotia.

Filipinos And 15th Infantry To Play Exhibition Today

Visiting Baseball Clubs Will Clash At Race Course At 5:15; Series Starts Saturday

Shanghai baseball followers will have their first peek at the 4th Philippine Infantry and 15th Infantry nines at the Race Course this afternoon. The teams will play an exhibition game as a forerunner to the series which starts Saturday afternoon with a doubleheader. Today's game will be called at 5:15 o'clock and will go nine innings.

Members of the Shanghai Baseball Club and holders of series tickets will be admitted this afternoon without charge while tickets will be sold to the general public for one dollar. The proceeds of this game and the games in the series will be given to the British Women's Work Association Siberian funds and the American School fund.

Both visiting clubs will have strong teams in the field. The Manila nine will have Meyers in the box with Montgomery catching. Meyers hurled for the Knights of Columbus team in Manila and Montgomery was a catcher in the Coast Artillery before he was transferred to the 4th Philippine Infantry. Lieutenant Bobby Steill, captain of the club, will hold down third and the Filipinos that constitute the remainder of the first line defense are three of the best ball players in the Islands. DeChaves is by far the best first sacker and Colixto is one of the best infielders ever developed in the Islands. Ylanon is the second baseman.

Lieutenant Gibbens, who is in charge of the Tientsin infantrymen, will play second base today and is down as lead-off man in the batting order given to the newspaper men last night.

Chapman and Logan will umpire.

Visiting Clubs Practice

Both teams held short practice sessions at the Race Course yesterday morning and were bothered by the fast grass infield. The local diamond is much faster than the Tientsin and Peking playing fields, the players say.

All players are in excellent shape for the series and with Shanghai presenting the strongest lineup in years, local fans will see some real baseball in the next ten days.

How The Teams Will Line Up

4th Philippines	15th Infantry
Lorenzo lf	Gibbens 2b
Ylanan 2b	Owens rf
Steil 3b	Nunns cf
Meyers p	Drinkard c
Montgomery c	White lf
De Manzana rf	Buckley 3b
De Chaves 1b	Durpris ss
Gonzales cf	Maguire 1b
Colixto ss	Gooslaw p

Umpires—Chapman and Logan

Shanghai Wins From Quiros In Seven Innings Yesterday

Shanghai had little difficulty in defeating the U.S.S. Quiros nine at the Race Course yesterday afternoon. The score was 7-2 and the game went but seven innings. Captain Bradley used 12 men. Brown, formerly of the Tientsin civilians, and Bush were the new faces in the lineup. The latter made two hits in three trips.

Becker pitched for the Quiros and had little on the ball. Nine hits were garnered off his delivery. Bradley getting a two bagger and a single. Becker's team made five errors and these didn't help to keep the score down.

Johnny Scott allowed three hits and fanned eight and he took things easy, tightening in the last inning long enough to slip nine fast ones over for three strikeouts.

The sailors bunched two hits in the fourth. Scott hit Hunt and a wild pitch completed the combine that spelled the brace of tallies for the Quiros.

French made the only feature catch of the afternoon, getting Henderson's short fly in the sixth after a long run.

Shanghai scored seven runs in the first four innings on seven hits, five

(Continued on Page 5)

Mr. Paci To Conduct The Municipal Band

Popular Musician Is Named By Council To Take Charge In September

Mr. Mario Paci, who became well and most favorably known to Shanghai music lovers during the past season, has been named to fill the position of conductor of the Public Band, it is announced in this week's Municipal Gazette.

Mr. Paci is expected to take charge of the band in September, when he returns to Shanghai.

POLICIES ARE OUTLINED BY ITALIAN PREMIER

Signor Nitti Says Taxes On Luxuries And War Profits Will Be Imposed

(Reuter's Service)

Rome, July 9.—The Premier, Signor Nitti, expounding the Government program, said special taxes would be levied on luxuries and a graduated tax on war profits. The Government's financial measures chiefly aimed at reducing the debt at home and abroad. The mercantile marine would be developed. Italy was determined to overcome all her post-war difficulties and to renew her wealth by consuming less and producing more.

AGREEMENT TELLS TERMS OF RHINE OCCUPATION

Allied Commission To Govern Districts But German Courts Will Be Maintained

(Reuter's Service)

London, July 10.—The text of the agreement between the United States, Belgium, the British Empire and Germany with regard to the military occupation of the Rhine territories has been issued.

It provides, among other things, for the constitution of a civilian body, the Inter-Allied Rhineland High Commission, which will be the supreme representative of the Allies within the occupied territory. The Commission will be empowered to issue the ordinances necessary to secure the maintenance of safety and the requirements of the Allied forces.

The German courts shall continue to exercise civil and criminal jurisdiction but anyone offending against the Allied Forces may be amenable to Allied military jurisdiction. The civil administration shall remain in the hands of the German authorities. The High Commission shall be empowered to declare a state of siege in any part or the whole of the occupied territory whenever it thinks necessary, whereupon the Allied military authorities shall have the powers provided in German Imperial law.

AUTHORITIES IN FRANCE MOVE TO CHECK STRIKE

Warning Issued By Minister To Both Mobilised And Demobilised Workers

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, July 11.—The French Cabinet has discussed the question of the threatened twenty-four hour strike on July 21 organised by the General Confederation of Labor, to which the railway and postal employes gave their assent.

The Minister of Public Works has sent an appeal warning all employes not yet demobilised that if they abandon their posts they will be handed to the military authorities while the demobilised men will be tried by courtmartial.

Vote Against Action

A meeting of non-Unionist railway workers at Lyons passed a resolution deciding not to strike on July 21.

The French Ministers concerned with questions affecting food supplies have decided to take steps for an urgent reduction of the present high cost of living. Members of the Chamber of Deputies demand extreme measures for the purpose of coping with profiteers and a bill has been laid before the Chamber to render persons guilty of speculation, cornering and profiteering liable to capital punishment.

Miners Go Back To Work

Paris, July 10.—The central and southern coal miners are resuming work in consequence of the ministerial arbitration award granting an increase in wages and also a minimum wage for piece-workers.

CONCESSIONS TO KOREA URGED BY VISCOUNT KATO

Believes Ultimately That They Should Have Privileges Equal To Japanese

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Osaka, July 15.—Viscount Kato, speaking to the Osaka Economic Association, said that gradually and by easy stages the Koreans must be permitted to participate in the government of their country. This he termed "self-government" as distinct from autonomy and independence, neither of which can they ever secure.

Viscount Kato expressed the opinion that the Koreans must ultimately be given equal political and social footing with the Japanese themselves.

BRITISH MINERS HEARD ON HIGHER COAL PRICE

Statement Holds Increase That Government Announced Is Not Justified

(Reuter's Service)

London, July 10.—An official statement of the miners' position regarding the announcement made by Sir Auckland Geddes yesterday states:

"The miners deny that any justification has been shown for the increase of six shillings per ton in coal. In any case, they contend that the Government, which had absolute control of the mines and dictated both to owners and miners the settlement of disputes regarding wages and conditions, is responsible for the result. The miners deprecate the raising of prejudice against nationalisation and urge that, if the high price of coal proves anything, it is the failure of private ownership plus Government control."

Hungarian Bolshevists Attacking Rumanians

Forces From Czecho-Slovak Front Open Offensive On Theiss

(Reuter's Service)

Bukarest, July 10.—A message from Transylvania states that the Hungarian-Bolshevik troops which were withdrawn from the Czecho-Slovak front attacked the Rumanians on the Theiss. Fighting continues.

Massacre Ringleaders At Aleppo Are Hanged

British Military Authorities Execute Six; Armenians To Present Claims

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, July 10.—The British military authorities at Aleppo hanged six ringleaders in the recent massacre of Armenians. The latter have been invited to present claims for reparation in respect of pillage.

Nanking Road Traffic Held Up By Bursting Of Big Water Main

Restrictions Will Be Imposed This Afternoon While Repairs Are Made At Kiangse Road

Traffic was held up on Nanking Road for over an hour last night when the 20-inch main running from the water tower on Kiangse Road to Canton Road burst at the corner of Nanking and Kiangse Roads.

Restrictions will be placed on vehicular traffic this afternoon while repairs are being made and the Nanking Road will probably be closed between Honan and Szechuen Roads.

The break occurred shortly after eight o'clock and a crew of workmen from the Shanghai Waterworks Company under Foreman W. W. Monk immediately started to locate the break. The men were at work all night and the Company hopes to complete the repairs before tomorrow morning.

DISPOSITION ANNOUNCED OF BRITAIN'S FORCES

Total Of 206,000 In Army Of Rhine And 214,000 Are In France And Flanders

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, July 10.—Reuter's Agency learns, with regard to the British forces overseas, that the Army of the Rhine numbers 206,000 and the army in France and Flanders 214,000, mainly for salvage work and also to supply lines of communication for the Army of the Rhine, to which it will act as a reserve in the event of further hostilities.

There are 11,000 British troops in Italy, including troops for clearing up purposes, and also a battalion forming part of the International garrison at Fiume.

There are under 44,000 British troops, besides Indian troops, in the Black Sea area, including 22,000 in the Caucasus with the object of keeping order pending the establishment of peace conditions.

The recent troubles in Egypt and the unsettled state of Asia Minor necessitate the presence of 96,000 men, including 10,000 Anzacs, in Egypt and Palestine.

The Kurdish disturbances, the recent unrest of the Lower Euphrates and the unsettled state of Central Arabia at present necessitate the maintenance of a garrison of 21,000 men in Mesoptamia.

The present British garrison in India totals 62,000, none too many in view of the trouble on the north-west frontier and the undercurrent of unrest in India.

There are a certain number of British troops in North Russia who are gradually being withdrawn.

There are also 6,000 troops garrisoning defended ports abroad and 1,400 guarding the Trans-Siberian railway.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE DATE NOT ANNOUNCED

Bonar Law Admits Importance Of Early Action Though Time Is Not Yet Fixed

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, July 10.—In the House of Commons today Major O'Neill asked about the date of the special Imperial Conference to consider the future political interrelationship of the Empire.

Mr. A. Bonar Law said the many informal discussions which occurred had been valuable. The desirability of holding the Conference as early as possible is recognised by all parties but it is impossible to fix a date.

Mr. Percy Hurd asked whether the Government had considered the proposal to hold the conference at Ottawa.

Mr. Bonar Law: "That has not been suggested at any conference at which I was present but I will look into it."

Mr. Hurd: "It has been suggested by those in authority."

Mr. Bonar Law: "I am not aware of it."

British Fliers Perish In Fall Of Aeroplane

Four Burned To Death When Aircraft Falls In France Due To Explosion

(*Reuter's Service*)

Marseilles, July 9.—A British postal aeroplane crashed in flames near Pourrieres, in Var, in consequence of the explosion of the petrol tank. The four aviators were roasted and have not been identified.

Improved Service For Hangchow Line

Railway To Run Night Express Trains Both Ways Beginning August 1

Greater convenience in travel between Shanghai and Hangchow and Zahkou are announced by the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway in the shape of night express trains both ways beginning August 1. The management is considering several additional plans for improvement of traveling facilities, one of them being the probable recommendation to the Traffic Department by the managing director of a scheme for purchase of motor boats or launches to maintain a regular service to Mokanshan.

By the new express schedule the down train will leave Shanghai North at 7:15 p.m. and Shanghai South at 7:20 p.m., reaching Hangchow at 11:37 p.m. and Zahkou at midnight. The up train is timed to depart from Zahkou at 5:50 p.m. and from Hangchow at 6:15 p.m., arriving at Shanghai South at 10:40 p.m. and Shanghai North at 10:45 p.m. Both trains will make connections with the Shanghai-Nanking Railway's main line service.

ALLAN LINER CRAMPIAN COLLIDES WITH ICEBERG

Vessel With Bow Stove In Puts Back To St. Johns; Two Are Killed

(*Reuter's Service*)

St. Johns, July 10.—The Allan liner Crampian (9,611 tons) with 1,100 people on board struck an iceberg. Her bows were stove in. Two persons were killed and two injured. She has returned here for repairs.

Statement Is Issued From C. P. O. S. Office Here

No passengers from Shanghai were booked on the Grampian through the local offices of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, owners of the Allan Line. General Passenger Agent F. E. Weiss said yesterday that the Scandinavian, due to sail from Montreal on June 28, had been delayed and that the Metagama, sailing from Montreal about July 12, carried many Shanghai people who left here June 14 on the Empress of Asia. All sailings were delayed because of the strikes in Montreal.

The C.P.O.S. offices here received no notices of the accident from the head office and had any Shanghai passengers been hurt, the Shanghai office would have been advised by cable, Mr. Weiss said.

BETTER CHINESE COTTON IS AIM OF ASSOCIATION

New Experimental Stations To Be Added To Those Now In Operation

A general movement for the improvement of the production of Chinese cotton throughout the country has been inaugurated by the committee on improvement of the Chinese Mill Owners' Association, headed by Mr. H. Y. Moh, manager of Hou Sen and Teh Dah Cotton Mills.

According to a statement given out by the secretary of the association, Mr. Chang Chi-ming, experimental stations for the betterment of the crops have already been established in Tangshan, Tangfang, Yuankiang, Changchow, Wusih and Shanghai and twenty more will be founded in the course of next year. A general call has also been issued by the association to all overseas Chinese cotton experts to push the work to a successful end.

AMERICAN
APPLE CIDER
THE KING OF
NON-ALCOHOLIC DRINKS

At all clubs, hotels and stores.
Connell Bros. Co., *Agents*

JAPANESE ARE CHARGED WITH HUGE MORPHIA DEAL

Six Accused Of Smuggling And Traffic In Y.250,000 Worth Of Drug

Six Japanese will appear in the Japanese Consular Court Saturday on charges of smuggling into the port and trafficking in huge lots of morphine and heroin. A Japanese police interpreter attached to the Hongkew Police Station has been implicated in the deal, it being alleged by the ringleader that he attempted to extort $20,000 from the smugglers. The interpreter left town on leave before the case came to the attention of the authorities and it is charged by the defendants that he was given $500.

The details of the smuggling, as given in the Nichi Nichi, are to the effect that Y.250,000 worth of the drugs, consisting of 68 pounds of morphia and 3,500 ounces of heroin, was landed here from the Yamashiro Maru on June 10 packed in four boxes containing porcelain. The details were given by one Takai, who came to Shanghai to oversee the sale of the shipment and who confessed to the Japanese Consular officials. The other five men appearing at the preliminary hearing are named Nishibata, Fukai, Masuno, Morimoto and Yashell.

Takai came to the authorities with his story after the alleged extortion. He stated that he met a man named Yamamoto in Japan toward the end of May who told him of an order received from two Chinese in Shanghai. He asked Takai to come to Shanghai to act as a sort of supervisor of the sale here. He was given a list of the boxes containing the cargo, which was addressed with four different foreign names. When he arrived in Shanghai he found that the market price of the drugs had suffered a steep drop and the Chinese customers had disappeared. He subsequently took the drug to a shop kept by one of the defendants and began attempting to get rid of the stock.

Shortly after his arrival, Takai said, the police interpreter appeared, evidently having got wind of the deal, and said that unless Tls. 20,000 were paid over to him to give to customs officials the goods would not be allowed through. Finally it was settled that the amount should be made $20,000 which, the witness claimed, was paid. Next day, however, Takai said, he went to the interpreter and declared that in view of the slump in the price of the drugs it was impossible for him to pay such an amount and he demanded it back. With the exception of $500, he claimed, this was done. Takai then went to the Consular police and told the whole story.

A quantity of the drug was seized by the Consular authorities.

According to the chief witness' story, the original order placed in Japan called also for hypodermic needles and for a shipment of ammunition.

News Brevities

The case brought by John Davis against Tsu Eu-sung claiming $2,700 in connection with two tobacco cutting machines sold to the plaintiff and alleged to be not in working condition, was concluded in the United States Court for China yesterday, being taken under advisement. Messrs. White-Cooper, Master and Harris, by Mr. Harris, represented the plaintiff and Messrs. Fleming, Davies and Bryan, by Mr. Davies, the defendant.

* * *

A concert will be given by the World Chinese Students' Federation, Dubbling Well Road, this evening at 8 o'clock. Several interesting films will be screened and refreshments will be served.

* * *

The Senior Consul has notified the Council that upon the departure from Shanghai of Sir Everard Fraser, K.C.M.G., Mr. J. W. Jamieson, C.M.G., British Consul-General officiating, has been elected a member of the Court of Consuls.

* * *

The Municipal Gazette announces that the annual recess has been arranged to have effect between August 6 and September 17.

* * *

Three cases of paratyphoid fever and four of dysentery are reported among the foreign population of the Settlement in the Health Officer's return for last week.

* * *

Some idea of the unusual amount of rainfall thus far this year is given in the Municipal Engineer's report for June, contained in this week's Municipal Gazette. It states that during the first half of the year rain fell on 60 days, being an increase of about 30 percent over the average for the past few years. Work had to be suspended totally or partially on 15 days of last month.

* * *

The Mixed Court report for June, published in this week's Municipal Gazette, shows that 75 persons were before the court during the month on criminal charges connected with the boycott and strike. Twenty-five of these were charged with assaults on Japanese or Chinese arising from the circulation of poison rumors.

* * *

The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank notifies that the register of shares of the corporation will be closed from July 28 to August 9, both days inclusive, during which period no transfer of shares can be effected.

MUNICIPAL STAFF CHANGES

The following changes in the Municipal staff are reported in the Municipal Gazette, as taken from the order book for the week ended July 12:

Health Department.—The temporary service of Nurse M. M. McNeil will terminate on July 7.

The appointments of the following Probationer Nurses are confirmed under agreements from the dates specified:

Miss M. Tuller from December 14, 1918.
Miss M. Macdonald from January 2, 1919.
Miss N. H. Parker from January 2, 1919.

Public Band.—Mr. V. Drucker, temporary musician, is permitted to terminate his service on July 10.

ADMIRAL LINE OFFICES TO BE ON SZECHUEN ROAD

Steamship Company Will Locate In American Trading Co. Building; To Open Sept. 1

Local offices of the Admiral Line will be opened in the American Trading Company Building, 53 Szechuen Road, on September first, it was announced yesterday.

Mr. John J. Gorman, General Agent for the Orient, states that the first vessel to be handled by the Company's office here will be the Heppburn, a 9,600 ton vessel of the United States Shipping Board. The Heppburn will be loading in Shanghai about the middle of September.

For the past two years the Robert Dollar Company has handled the business of The Admiral Line at Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore and Kobe. The Dollar Company will continue to handle the vessels of The Admiral Line fleet at Shanghai until the Company's office is ready.

During the past ten months Mr. Roger D. Pinneo and Mr. Gorman have established offices for the Company at Hongkong, Manila, Kobe and Shanghai. Effective September first, Mr. Gorman will make his headquarters in Shanghai instead of at Hongkong.

Mr. F. C. Chairman, the newly-appointed Agent of the Company at Shanghai, assumes his duties on August 1st and will have charge of the fitting up of the new offices.

C.I.M. MEETS IN LONDON

(*From Our Own Correspondent*)

London, May 27.—There was a very large attendance at the annual meeting of the China Inland Mission held at the Kingsway Hall, Kingsway, W.C., on the 20th inst., the Rev. J. Stuart Holden, Vicar of St. Paul's, Portman Square, the Home Director of the C.I.M., being in the chair. Others present included Admiral Startin, who took part in the China War of 1900, Rev. W. H. Aldis, Dr. Eugene Stock, Miss J. P. Brook, the Rev. R. Hunt, the Rev. Harrington Lees, Mr. Marshall Broomhall, and others.

The annual report showed that in spite of the war the number of missionaries at the close of last year was six more than at the beginning of 1918, the total at work in the service of the Mission being 1,057, including associates. The income amounted to £8,057 1s. 7d., the highest on record although the year had been one of the most difficult yet experienced financially. The trials in this respect were due to the high cost of silver, the loss on exchange amounting to £5,500. The number of baptisms was 6,159, against 5,088 in the previous year. From the inception of the work in 1865 a total of 70,615 persons had been baptised, and of these 25,000 had been received into the Church during the war period of the last five years.

The Chairman said it had been impossible to send reinforcements to the missionaries in China during the war, and many of their workers had in consequence been subjected to great strain. Some were four or five years overdue for leave. Now that restrictions on travel were being removed it was hoped that these difficulties would disappear.

The Rev. W. H. Aldis, (Szechuen) remarked that it was now possible to hold evangelical meetings in China as easily as similar meetings at home. The Chinese were realising that in many of their Government Schools no provision was made for real moral education.

Other speakers included Miss J. P. Broh (Honan), and the Rev. Harrington Lees.

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RED ROC
The Perfect Water

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The FIRST STEP Toward HOME OWNERSHIP Is the DOWN PAYMENT

and the FIRST STEP toward the accumulation of the DOWN PAYMENT is the opening of a SAVINGS account.

The ten and twenty cent pieces SYSTEMATICALLY DEPOSITED soon grow into DOLLARS; and THEY in turn, open the INNER DOOR to the haven of your dreams—a home of your own!

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'HOBO COLLEGE' IS NEW INSTITUTION ON BOWERY

J. Eads How Dedicates Enterprise To Disseminate Knowledge And Pie

New York, June 14.—With twenty-five assorted hoboes, an itinerant gray cat and $40 for the first month's rent, J. Eads How, the millionaire hobo, of St. Louis, formally dedicated yesterday morning New York's newest educational institution, Hobo College, at 202 Bowery.

Classes began immediately, as several students well informed on educational affairs who had heard of the project were ready with minds and stomachs hungry for knowledge. The curriculum, approved by both the founder and the students, includes economics, industrial law, public speaking, coffee, cake, pie and fruit. The classes will continue today, and will be held on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays thereafter, starting in the morning at 11:30. The day's grind closes with the final round of pie, about 1:30 o'clock.

Dr. How, as he is called by the migratory students, said Hobo College in New York is the outgrowth of similar colleges organised in St. Louis, Cincinnati, Chicago and Oklahoma City. Its purpose is to educate inveterate hoboes and to aid them in obtaining employment. Dr. How is founder, president, dean, chaplain and professor, and he passed the afternoon purchasing textbooks on sociological subjects that would be elemental enough to appeal to the hobo mind.

The college occupies the entire second floor of the building, and the books are open to any accredited hobo whose path happens to cross the Bowery south of Spring Street. The matriculation fee will be five cents, or not more than ten cents.

George W. Fenton, Eastern organiser of the Migratory Workers' Union, was the only member present yesterday afternoon. "Dr. How is out buying books, and I don't know where he is staying. He usually takes a flop wherever night overtakes him," Fenton said. He talked of the college plans.

"The hoboes meet here in the morning, and after they have all tried to find a job, those who don't succeed by 11:30 come back here and take up the class work. You know, if they don't find work by 11:30 there ain't much use looking further. Classes will be over about 1:30, and the men can play games here in the big front room or go back in the reading room and study some more."

The college will also serve as headquarters for the Migratory Workers' Union and the International Brotherhood Welfare Association.

Policeman Lived In The Underworld Two Years As Spy

Story Is Revealed At Hearing On Charge Of Accepting Bribe

New York, June 16.—How he became the companion of thieves and for two years lived in the underworld as a police spy was told yesterday by Valentine O'Toole, a policeman, living at 266 Wyckoff Street, Brooklyn. The story came out as a character defense in his police trial on charges of accepting a bribe. By his work among loft thieves and pickpockets, he said yesterday, he had caused 172 arrests.

Acting under orders from Inspector Cray, he said, he disappeared from his home and friends in 1916 and lived, ate and slept with thieves who were terrorising silk merchants and who have stolen $10,000,000 worth of silk in the last two years. O'Toole said that he went into Harlem as George Scott and faced the task of delivering organised bands of crooks to the police.

At one time, while with the pack of burglars, pickpockets and thieves, he said, they became suspicious that he was a "stool pigeon" and tried to kill him. While bleeding from seven stab wounds a policeman arrested him at the point of a gun without learning his identity.

The story was brought out by questions of John S. Bennett, the patrolman's counsel, to sustain his character. O'Toole contends that he is the victim of a conspiracy of organised law breakers who fear him. He is charged with accepting a bribe of $55 from Samuel Hirsch, who is awaiting trial on a charge of burglary. According to Hirsch's testimony, O'Toole demanded $500 from him and promised in return to "go easy on him." Hirsch says that he paid the patrolman the $55 on account on April 17.

Detectives who watched the attempted bribery say Hirsch showed the money, but did not given it to the policeman and that O'Toole had no marked bills on his person when arrested. Deputy Commissioner Leach reserved decision.

ECUADOR SAILS SATURDAY

Taking 450 tons of general cargo and 800 bales of silk, the Pacific Mail Steamship Company liner Ecuador will sail for Japan ports, Honolulu and San Francisco on Saturday. The liner takes a full list of passengers from Shanghai including Mrs. Hugo Reiss, Mrs. H. E. Morton, Mrs. Free, Mrs. James S. Dolan, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Bulkeley and others.

Serious Epidemic Sweeping Pootung

(Continued from Page 1)

vent its spread in the foreign concessions. On the Pootung side the police and administrative authorities have begun a sanitary campaign to halt the progress of the disease. Funds have been raised to allow the treating of unsanitary streets with disinfectants, to provide for inspection of all foodstuffs sold in the public markets and shops and to establish a permanent hospital.

Care in the matter of eating and drinking is the best insurance against cholera and choleraic diarrhea, Dr. Arthur Stanley, Municipal Health Officer, points out, the safest policy to pursue during the hot months being that of eating only hot food.

Dr. Stanley deals with the matter, as well as with the recent poison rumors, in his report for the month of June, pointing to the closing of the markets and sale of insanitary food during the strike as the direct cause of the diarrhoea epidemic. The report follows:

Traces Trouble To Strike

"As a direct result of the disorganisation of the food supply from June 5 to 10, when markets and food shops were arbitrarily closed by the organisers of the 'boycott,' food being sold higgledy-piggledy off the streets and pavements in alleyway corners and out of the back doors, instead of in the clean markets, a number of cases of diarrhoea due to soiled food arose, a few of which were fatal. These cases of diarrhoea with vomiting and loss of appetite were common among foreigners as well as Chinese. It is probable that the rumors of poisoned food were originally derived from this source. Those foods were most suspected which are naturally prone to become soiled with disease germs, namely, vegetables and fruits particularly those sold by street hawkers; these dealers suffering considerably from loss of trade owing to the alarm of the public.

"These rumors of poisoned food were widely spread not only in Shanghai but in other places, and lasted for some days after the shops reopened.

"Several samples of suspected food were tested in the Municipal Laboratory but no poison was found in any of them, nor was there any evidence obtained of attempts at poisoning, although many cases were investigated on the spot by the Health Inspectors. In the branch Health Offices and tea-houses the imaginary character of these rumors was explained to the people and handbills were distributed dealing with the matter. Thereafter the rumors subsided as rapidly as they began.

"But by the end of the month it seemed as if there was the probability of an epidemic of choleraic diarrhoea having been nursed into existence by the unusual circumstances.

"It is, therefore, imperative that everyone should take the greatest care as to what they eat and drink.

"The Public Health Notice is the best guide in this matter. But for the happy-go-lucky majority the best advice I can give is to eat and drink nothing which has not been recently boiled, or cooked or otherwise sterilised.

"The Health Officer and the Health Inspectors will be only too glad to give advice, if asked for it on these very important preventive health precautions."

Ekaterinburg About To Fall, Reported

(Continued from Page 1)

population has been retired with the troops.

The Siberian mobilisation has demonstrated the loyalty of the peasantry, brilliant results have been achieved in the Omsk and the Irkutsk regions and fine fighting material has been procured in the Yenisseisk province, where Bolshevism broke out in the spring. It is regarded as probable that the Reds will stop their advance at the line of the rivers Kama, Belaya and Ufa.

Dardanelles And Bosporus Mandates Sought By Omsk

London, July 10.—A telegram from Paris states that a formal request of the Koltchak Government has been addressed to the Conference asking for a mandate for the control of the Dardanelles and the Bosporus and also a share in the international mandate for Constantinople.

It declares that Russia would willingly renounce her protectorate over Armenia.

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A Rider Haggard Novel

When the World Shook By H. Rider Haggard. Illustrated. Longmans, Green and Co. G.$1.60 net.

Speaking quite soberly and without exaggeration, this story of "When the World Shook" is an amazing novel. Amazing in its imaginative quality, its romance, the splendor of its descriptions, doubly amazing when one remembers that it is the successor to a long series of colorful tales of adventure in savage or extraordinary lands. But we frankly admit that, in our opinion at least, Rider Haggard has never conceived and placed before our eyes any pictures more thrilling or more impressive than are contained in this latest book of his. It is a strange and wonderful country indeed this island to which he takes us, a veritable region of marvels, whose magnificent climax comes in that really superb account of the descent into the bowels of the earth, and of what happened there. Down in the great cavern which the adventurers finally reached, that cavern so vast that human eyes could not fathom its extent, so beautifully yet so weirdly lighted, was a place meet for that wonder of wonders which presently came whirling and swaying through it that wonder of wonders which was the balance of the world.

Allan Quatermain does not appear in this story, the narrator of which is one Humphrey Arbuthnot, a wealthy Englishman. After the death of his deeply beloved wife Natalie, Arbuthnot accompanied by two intimate friends —Bastin, a clergyman of the most devout, not to say credulous, type, and Bickley, a surgeon and a rampant agnostic, as narrow-minded in one way as Bastin is in another—went for a yachting trip, intending to visit the various South Sea islands. With them went—and very fortunately, as it presently turned out—a little spaniel named Tommy, which had been a great pet of Arbuthnot's dead wife and devotedly attached to his mistress. On the voyage certain curious things happened; then came a fearful storm, before which the yacht was driven helplessly on and on, whither no one knew. At last, however, the sun shone once more, and those who had given themselves up for drowned found themselves on an island, which, as they presently learned, was called Orofena. There for a time they dwelt in peace, thanks in great measure to the surgical and medical skill of Bickley, until Bastin's energetic efforts to convert the natives, who were all worshippers of a god whom they called Oro, began to meet with a success which enraged the native priests. Whereupon the three friends, still bearing with them the little dog Tommy, fled to a certain mysterious place which they had long wished to visit, but whereon no one, not even the head priest himself, was allowed to set foot. And there they encountered adventures strange and wonderful, as strange and wonderful as ever befell our dear old friend Allan Quatermain.

And marvelous as those adventures are we who read of them believe while reading every word of their history. Rider Haggard has a wonderful instinct for just how much and how little to explain. He leads us on so cleverly, step by step, that when the climax is reached and the three friends stand with Oro, the Great Lord, who 250,000 years ago was the King of Kings, the King of the Sons of Wisdom, who alone possessed the secret of the Life-water, and Yva, his daughter, "the Divine Lady, the Heiress," far down in the very depths of the earth there where the Eternal Traveler comes swaying and spinning past, we are entirely ready to accept the situation. For have we not seen the opening of the crystal coffins, gazed with Arbuthnot and Bastin and Bickley at the great statue of Fate in the huge black marble building where were buried the Kings of the Sons of Wisdom, and trodden the silent ways of the underworld City of Nyo, where the strange, unfading light which cast no shadow illumined all things with its unearthly radiance—that enormous city which was dead? Have we not drunk with them of the Life-water, seen the visions shown by Yva, heard the awful, inhuman threats of Oro, and descended on the ever-moving stone through the chasm far down into the earth? Yes, and caught glimpses of even more wondrous things than these, when for an instant one personality merged and vanished in another, and in the living Yva we saw again the spirit of the dead Natalie!

Yva understood, understood more even than Oro, though he had lived for many generations and been the ruler of those Sons of Wisdom who possessed all the knowledge garnered by a civilisation beside which ours would seem crude and ignorant and barbarous. He had reigned, and he wished to reign again, and in order to achieve his purpose would have repeated the awful thing he had done once, 250,000 years ago. But love proved stronger than ambition, and by a supreme sacrifice a woman vanquished the mighty Lord Oro and saved the world. But to tell of how this sacrifice was accomplished, or to give more than just a hint of the wonderful and fascinating things to be found within these pages would be to mar the enjoyment of the prospective reader.

Perhaps the convincing quality of the narrative is due as much to the humanness of the persons involved as to the vividness of the descriptions, admirable as these are. Bastin and Bickley are real people, and their disputes are most amusing. We know the old chief, Marama, and even the fearsome, half-satanic Oro becomes a genuine human being when we hear his prayer to Fate, there in the dead of night, in that silent, vast hall of black marble wherein his predecessors had all been buried. Yva is very lovely, and very much of a woman for all her mysterious powers and those moments when she seemed to the adventurers no less than half divine. A really splendid romance, rich in color, fresh and gorgeous in its imaginative qualities and power, and, needless to add, absorbingly interesting, is this wherein Rider Haggard tells us of what happened "When the World Shook."

The Victory Over Blindness

Victory Over Blindness. How it was won by the men of St. Dunstan's and how others may win it. By Sir Arthur Pearson, Bart. Illustrated. New York: George H. Doran Company. G. $1.50.

Caliban is forever overmatched by Prospero and the forces of help and healing in human nature are greater than the forces of injury and destruction. If it were not so the race would long ago have disappeared from the earth. The forces of destruction gain the upper hand sometimes, as when with horror and dismay we watched their progress during the war. But now it is possible to see more clearly what the powers of helpfulness were doing at the same time and to study their growing strength and influence. Sir Arthur Pearson's book tells the story of one of the phases of that everlasting struggle, a story so wonderful in the sheer bigness of its achievement over misfortune and handicap, so inspiring in the promise it offers to such victims of war or of accident that it deserves to stand as a milestone marking human progress. For those who are busy anywhere, in this country or elsewhere, in the work of mitigating the fate of blinded men, women, and children the book will be invaluable. Others will find in it a story of human effort and victory more fascinating and more deeply moving than any fiction.

Sir Arthur Pearson, who had led for years a busy, successful and influential life as proprietor of the Daily Express, the Morning and the Evening Standard of London and of a chain of daily newspapers throughout England, began to lose his sight a few years before the breaking out of the war and by the time the first men blinded in battle were sent home from Belgium and France he had not only become totally blind himself but had made and won his own struggle with all the forces of doubt and despair that attack the sightless man. He had learned how to be blind and was eager to show these blinded men how they could still lead normal, active, useful, happy lives. St. Dunstan's was established in the early Spring of 1915, with 16 men to care for, and by the end of 1918 over 600 men had, in Sir Arthur's phrase, "already learned to be blind and had returned to their homes," while 700 were in training and 200 more who were still in the hospitals were presently to come there—a total of 1,500 men who have been enabled to put despair behind them, to lead cheerful, happy lives and to become busy, self-supporting men instead of the helpless dependents they had thought fate had made them.

The book tells with considerable detail and in simple and always interesting narrative just how all these results were brought about. Preliminary chapters make known the story of how St. Dunstan's was acquired and organised for this work, and how rapidly it developed while later ones carry the reader through a day with the blinded men, deal with the various occupations in which they are trained and the methods of teaching, describe their indoor and outdoor amusements and the system of after-care, study the psychology of the blinded men and relate their success in their new careers after they leave the place where they "have learned to be blind." The story of St. Dunstan's itself is full of interest, for it was built by that Marquis of Hertford who was the original of Thackeray's wicked Marquis of Steyne in "Vanity Fair." It was placed at Sir Arthur's disposal by its present owner, Mr. Otto Kahn, American financier, with permission to do whatever was needed to make the palace and its surrounding park serve his needs. Set in the heart of London, this spacious house with its fifteen acres of beautiful grounds gave to Sir Arthur at the very beginning of his work the establishment and the environment he wanted. He has almost filled the gardens with workshops, class rooms, offices, and other buildings, additions have been made to the house itself, and as the work grew a half dozen or more other houses near by were loaned or taken over, and several large establishments on the seashore or in the country were given or loaned by individuals and associations to be used as convalescent or holiday resorts. Altogether it makes an enormous enterprise and when one considers the huge properties that its head and manager controlled in former years the admission he makes at the end of his first chapter shows how big and complicated he has found it. "In days when I could see," he says, "I had the direction of some big enterprises, but St. Dunstan's became the biggest individual business that I have ever conducted."

Throughout the book Sir Arthur emphasises the necessity of creating in the blinded man, and seeing that he maintains, the right state of mind toward himself and the world. As he tells us:

> The main idea that animated me in establishing this hostel for blinded soldiers was that the sightless men, after being discharged from hospital, might come into a little world where the things which blind men cannot do were forgotten and where every one was concerned with what blind men can do. . . . At the very moment when it would be most natural for them to be despondent I wanted them to be astonishingly interested. I wanted them to be led to look upon blindness not as an affliction but as a handicap, not merely as a calamity but as an opportunity.

This basic idea made the moral atmosphere of St. Dunstan's tonic for the sightless man from his first day there and the author records the fact that men who went to their homes for even a brief stay before entering made slower progress for some time than did those who came at once from the hospital, because of the ill effect of the well-intentioned help and pity which surrounded them in their homes.

The men at St. Dunstan's are taught massage, shorthand writing, telephone operating, poultry farming, joinery, mat making, boot repairing, and basketry. Sir Arthur considers poultry farming to be a particularly suitable occupation for the blind and says that all of those who studied it at St. Dunstan's have been successful in practice. Shorthand writing in Braille, although it is, he says, a very difficult art, has been an important study and he mentions that dozens of men have gone from his establishment to their old places as private secretaries or have found new ones, and all of them have met every standard required. Some of them now earn higher salaries than they did before they were blinded—a fact which gives body to Sir Arthur's contention that there are some important advantages in being blind, since it compels him who is thus handicapped to develop faculties that otherwise would remain dormant and to train all his capacities to a higher degree of proficiency.

The men at St. Dunstan's learn to dance, if they do not already know how, and frequent dances are held; they even had, with the greatest enjoyment, a fancy dress ball; they row and swim and wrestle, attend theaters, organise concerts among themselves, play chess and cards and dominoes, hold debates indoors and tug-of-war contests out doors, go on long walks and week-end rambles in the country. As much importance is attached at St. Dunstan's to teaching the men to play as to teaching them to work.

A chapter on the settlement and aftercare of the men, after they leave St. Dunstan's, is written by Captain Ian Frazer, who has charge of that department.

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THE SECRET OF THEIR WEAKNESS

What Pallid Nervous Women Should Do To Get Strong

Many women, mothers who have the care of children, girls who work and come home tired every night, and even society women who have an endless round of duties and little time for rest and relaxation, find that their colour fades, their nerves become easily irritable, and they seem going into a decline that it is very difficult to arrest and correct. The doctors call this nervous debility or neurasthenia, or may ascribe it to an anemic condition, but the symptoms are very much the same in the majority of cases.

There is usually pallor of the face and lips, a tendency towards shortness of breath, the patient notices that she tires more easily than formerly and there is often loss of appetite. The remedy is to build up the blood, for only in this way can the natural colour be restored and the undernourished nerves be revitalised. If you have any or all of the symptoms do not allow yourself to get worse by neglect for blood-poverty is the first step to serious, and often chronic, illhealth. Taken in time it can be speedily remedied; Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people, with a world record extending over thirty years, have earned the gratitude of almost countless women—and men too—as a prompt restorative in such cases.

These Pills are unequalled for the treatment of even the most severe nervous disorders, such as neuralgia, partial paralysis and St. Vitus' dance. As a tonic for the blood and nerves they are used everywhere with the greatest success, building up wasted bodies and bringing the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks.

Your own druggist can supply you with Dr. Williams' pink pills, or you can order direct from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, at $1.50 the bottle; $8.00 for six bottles. Write for a free booklet on nervous disorders.

Peking Union Medical College

Announcements for the Academic Year 1919-20

The work of the recorganized Peking Union Medical College is divided between two schools: the Medical School, which gives a four years' course in medicine and an additional optional year of special work in the laboratories or hospital; and the Premedical School, which offers a three years' course preparatory to admission to the Medical School. The Premedical School was opened in September 1917. The Medical School will admit its first class on October 1, 1919.

All instruction in both the Medical and the Premedical Schools, except courses in Chinese language and literature, is given in the English language.

THE MEDICAL SCHOOL

Requirements for Admission: The minimum requirements for admission to the Medical School are graduation from an approved middle school, or its equivalent, and the completion of not less than three years of college work. This must include satisfactory courses in biology, chemistry (including general, analytical, and organic), physics, English Chinese, and at least one other foreign language.

All candidates for admission, except graduates of the Premedical School, must pass satisfactory examinations in the subjects required for admission.

Curriculum: During the year 1919-20 only the subjects included in the first year of the medical course will be offered.

Graduate Courses and Research: Special courses in anatomy, physiology, and physiological chemistry will be offered during the year 1919-20 to graduates in medicine or other qualified persons. Visitors who desire to investigate special problems may be granted the use of the laboratories at the discretion of the Director.

THE PREMEDICAL SCHOOL

Requirements for Admission: Admission is by entrance examination only. To be eligible for the entrance examinations, a candidate must be a graduate of an approved middle school or its equivalent, and must possess a good working knowledge of English, both oral and written.

Curriculum: The Premedical School offers a three-year course in the fundamental subjects which are prerequisite to the study of medicine, including mathematics, biology, chemistry, physics, Chinese, English, French, and German. Students who complete satisfactorily the work of the Premedical School are admitted to the Medical School without further examinations.

Advanced Standing: Admission with advanced standing will be granted to candidates who present suitable credentials showing the completion of one or more years of work of collegiate grade and who pass satisfactory examinations in the subjects for which credit is desired.

Calendar: The first semester opens September 23, 1919, and closes January 30, 1920; the second semester opens February 3, 1920, and closes June 16.

EXAMINATIONS

Examinations for admission to the first year of the Medical School and for admission to the Premedical School will be held at Peking and at Shanghai on June 9 to 13 and August 25 to 29, 1919. In case the number of applicants warrants it, examinations will be held at other centers. Applications for admission and requests for further information should be addressed to

The Dean,
Peking Union Medical College, Peking, China.

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LOVE-TIME IN PICARDY

Love Time in Picardy. By William Addison Lathrop. New York: Britton Publishing Company. G.$1.50.

In the sad little story of one household in one Picardy village William Addison Lathrop bids us consider the problem of th French and Belgian women who have been the victims of German brutality. As he says in his foreword, the problem of these "honorably wounded" women and girls and their children is far too grave and too baffling to be solved in a day or a year; perhaps it can never be solved at all. But it is for us to remember that the sufferings of devastated France and Belgium are not over because the war has come to an end.

"Love Time in Picardy" presents the household of Pere Gerome, and old man, fond of books and music, loved and respected everywhere in the community. His "household," indeed, consists only of the old man and his loved and lovable granddaughter, Yvonne, who is 18 and charming, and who has just been "asked" by a fine and likable boy who has been her friend and comrade all her life. To be sure, Anatole's father, a wealthy man, would have sought a more richly dowered bride for his son. But Yvonne and Anatole loved each other, and the obstacle in the way of their marriage is after all a slight thing that will no doubt be quickly overcome. There is much happiness in the little Picardy cottage; and this is July, 1914.

The story is not one of fighting, though Anatole is in the army, nor of prison camps, though Pere Gerome is carried away to Germany. The story is of what happened in the Picardy village when the Germans came. It is a tragic story of things that would seem incredible if we did not know them to be literally true. For Yvonne and her grandfather there is some final peace at the end, some hope of happiness once more, when the Germans have been driven back at last. But the story, after all, not of one girl alone, but of one girl as the type of many.

Swimming

A committee meeting of the Shanghai Amateur Swimming Association was held last night, by courtesy of the Rowing Club, at the boathouse and the following schedule of matches in connection with the Shanghai Water Polo League was drawn up:

July 24.—S. M. Police vs. Rowing Club.
„ 30.—Rowing Club vs. S.I.S.C.
Aug. 6.—Rowing Club vs. Japanese.
„ 7.—Police vs. S.I.S.C.
„ 14.—Police vs. Japanese.
„ 17.—Japanese vs. S.I.S.C.
„ 20.—Rowing Club vs. Police.
„ 22.—S.I.S.C. vs. Rowing Club.
„ 24.—Japanese vs. Rowing Club.
„ 26.—S.I.S.C. vs. Police.
„ 31.—Japanese vs. S.I.S.C.
Sept. 4.—S. M. Police vs. Japanese.

Shanghai Rowing Club

The second mid-week gala of the Shanghai Rowing Club was brought off last evening before a good attendance of spectators. Interest is being increasingly evinced in the art of natation now that the annual galas are in view. The Rowing Club intend holding theirs on August 29 and 30, the S.I.S.C. on September 5 and 6, and the S. M. Police on September 13. The long distance swim is set down for September 20.

The following were the results last evening.

Two Lengths Handicap:

Heat 1:	Brodie	1
	Nash	2
	F. Henry	0
	Starling	0
	Time: 55	
Heat 2:	Featherstonhaugh	1
	J. E. Henry	2
	Brown	0
	Goldman	0
	Scriven	0
	Time: 59	

Standing Headers:

Brown, Goldman, tie for	1
Brodie	2
H. L. Fardel	0
J. E. Henry	0

Final One Length Handicap:

Featherstonhaugh	1
Brodie	2
Goldman	3
Time: 17	

Water Polo:

Whites.—Goldman; Macdonald and F. Henry; Bertes; A. K. Brown Nash and J. E. Henry.

6 goals (Brown 3, Bertes, Henry, Nash).

Blues.—Starling; Brand and Scriven; MacCabe; J. E. Brown, Day and Barnes.

1 goal (MacCabe).

Mr. M. R. Gordon, referee.

The wonderful turn of speed shown by Featherstonhaugh was the feature of the evening. He clocked 17 1-5 secs. for the 100 feet, and 37 secs. for the 200. It is a safe bet that he will clip some time off the local Sprint records this season.

Gala At International Club

A crowd of about 200 spectators and participants gathered at the International Swimming Club last evening for the Boys' Athletic Club swimming gala.

Event 1, a one-length race, was won by F. A. Remedios. Event 2, a blindfold race, was won by V. Elliott from a field of about thirty starters. The third event, a 100 yard race, was won by F. A. Remedios.

A series of diving events followed and the evening's program ended with a water polo match which was won by the Shanghai International Swimming Club from the Boys' Athletic Club team by 3 goals to 1.

Big League Standings

July Revolver Shoot

The July revolver competition for the experts medal and bar will close July 31. The competition calls for 20 shots to be fired at different ranges within time limit of five minutes. The highest score in the marksman's class receives the experts medal and promotion to the expert class. The highest score in the experts class receives the silver bar. A score of 180 in the experts class receives a silver spoon. Allied officers and men from the war are invited to compete in the competitions.

Filipinos To Play 15th Infantry Today

(Continued from Page 1)

errors by the sailor nine helping to chase the local base runners around.

The box score:

Shanghai ...	AB	R	HB	TB	PO	A	E
Gill lf	2	2	1	1	1	0	0
French lf ...	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Crow 3b ...	3	1	0	0	0	2	0
Wilhelt lb ..	2	1	1	1	2	0	0
Brown cf ..	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scott p	4	1	2	2	0	2	0
Cooper 2b ..	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bradley c ..	3	1	2	2	9	0	0
Hoffman ss .	3	0	0	0	1	3	0
Smith cf, lb	3	1	1	1	6	0	0
Bush rf	3	0	2	2	0	0	0
Westaway rf	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Totals ...	30	7	9	10	21	7	0

U.S.S. Quiros	AB	R	HB	TB	PO	A	E
Becker p	3	1	1	1	1	2	0
Hunt lb	2	0	0	0	9	0	0
Crowley cf ..	3	1	1	1	0	0	0
Henderson 3b	3	0	0	0	1	2	0
Dimmick 2b .	3	0	1	1	2	2	2
Fields ss ...	3	0	0	0	2	2	1
Pearson lf .	3	0	0	0	1	0	0
Flack c	2	0	0	0	4	2	2
Miller rf ...	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals ...	24	2	3	3	*20	10	5

*Smith out in sixth for running out of base line.

By innings ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	R	H	E
Shanghai	1	2	1	3	0	0	0	7	9	0
Quiros	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	3	5

Earned runs—Shanghai, 3; Quiros, 2. Left on bases—Shanghai, 5; Quiros, 1. First base on errors—Shanghai, 2. Two base hit—Bradley. Struck out—by Scott, 8; by Becker, 2. First base on balls—off Becker, 2. Hit by pitched ball—Hunt. Wild pitch—Scott. Passed ball-Bradley. Stolen bases—Gill, Wilhoit, Scott, Crow, Crowley and Becker. Sacrifice hits—Crow and Hoffman. Umpires—Logan and McCormack. Time of game—one hour, 30 minutes.

Today's Band Program

The following program will be played by the Band in the Public Garden today, weather permitting, beginning at 2 p.m.:

1. March—Huki ..... Berger
2. Overture—Masaniello ..... Auber
3. Waltz—Souviens Toi ... Waldteufel
4. Selection—Hawaiian Melodies Lake
5. (a) Fox Trot—The Ghost of the Ukulele ..... Smith
   (b) One Step—Somewhere in France is The Lily... Howard
6. Waltz—The Moonlight Waltz Knight-Logan
7. (a) Intermezzo—Fairy Voices Growe
   (b) Song—K-K-K-Katy ... O'Hara
8. Selection—The Belle of New York ..... Kerker

A. de Kruger,

China Political Notes From Chinese Press

Over a thousand Cantonese demonstrated in front of the Provincial Assembly Tuesday and demanded the election of Dr. Wu Ting-fang as the next Civil Governor. The police charged the crowd and shot freely. About ten were killed and four injured. People are restless, but temporary order is being maintained.

The strike of the waterworks and the electric plant still continues. The railway employees as well as the wireless operators of the Tuchun's yamen have also quit working. All the gambling dens are voluntarily closed so that no tax will be paid to the government. The Kwangtung military faction, headed by Generals Li Fu-lin and Wei Pang-ping, is agitating for the removal of General Mo Yung-hsin from the Tuchun's office.

The Anfuites have decided to nominate General Tuan Chi-jui to be the chief delegate of the Northern peace delegation. They declare that the Southwest will appoint General Tsen Chun-hsuan in place of Mr. Tang Shao-yi and that General Tsen has already arrived at some understanding with General Tuan.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has drafted a declaration, which will soon be addressed to the foreign legations in Peking. The note says that China endorses the stipulations of the German peace treaty except the Shantung clause, which involves the sovereignty of the nation. Its refusal to sign therefore, should not be interpreted as a refusal of the treaty itself.

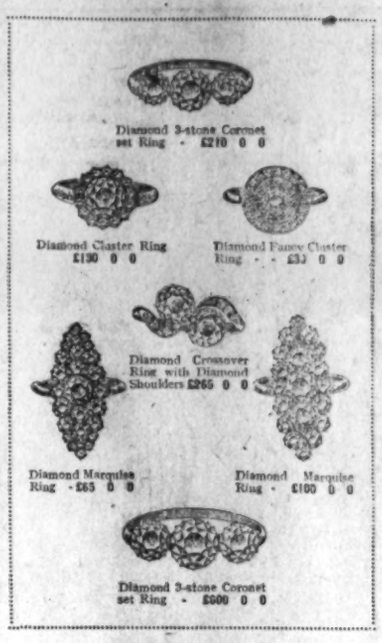
Numerous inquiries have been received from the provinces as to the treatment of enemy subjects for the time being. It has been decided to instruct the local authorities to deal with them in accordance with the regulations specially promulgated for them before China actually signs the treaty.

According to the telegraphic report of the Civil Governor of Anhui, the flood situation in his province has improved as a result of the fair weather. He believes that there is no danger of the collapsing of the intact dykes. However, the affected area is considerable and relief funds are anxiously awaited.

Tuchun Li Hao-chi of Fukien reports that the powder magazine at the Panshih Forts, Foochow, exploded Monday as a result of spontaneous combustion. Six were killed.

The Belgian Legation has announced that Belgian residents will hold a victory celebration July 21.

Eighty motor trucks have been purchased by the Border Defense Commissioner. Thirty of these have already been delivered.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Diamond Crossover Ring with Diamond Shoulders £265 0 0
Diamond Marquise Ring - £65 0 0
Diamond Marquise Ring - £100 0 0
Diamond 3-stone Coronet set Ring - £600 0 0

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SAYS TURKEY REPENTS ALLIANCE WITH GERMANY

Boston Business Man, Back From Near East, Found Desire For American Good-Will

WANT TO TRADE WITH US

Y. M. C. A. Secretary From India Tells Of War Work And Advancement Since 1914

New York, June 15.—The Turks desire friendly relations with the United States and business relations with American manufacturers, according to Charles A. Hanely, a business man of Boston, who returned yesterday on the Vauban from Liverpool. Mr. Hanely said that so far as he could learn he had been the first American business man to visit Turkey and Albania since the signing of the armistice, and he spoke enthusiastically of the reception he had received while in the Near East.

"I found that the people of Turkey were sorry they ever entered into any partnership with Germany," he said. "On all sides during my trip I was treated with the greatest courtesy because I was an American. Never once was I subjected to any rudeness by those with whom I came into contact. I found that the Turks are very anxious to transfer the business relations they formerly had with German concerns to American business houses. They are anxious to build up a permanent trade with us."

Contrary to most reports from the Near East, Mr. Hanely said that food had been plentiful in the parts he had visited. While conditions were not as good as might be, no real distress had come to his notice, he said.

K. C. Paul, National Secretary in India of the Y.M.C.A., arrived on the steamer to take part in a meeting of foreign secretaries of the Y.M.C.A., now in session in this city. He declared that India had made more actual progress during the four years of the world war than in any previous time in many centuries.

"The one and a half million Indian troops who were mobilised and sent to the front were almost entirely from the small villages," he said. "The majority of them were farmers and less than one in every thousand could either read or write. The fact that they made good soldiers was simply because they were men of character.

"At the front the Indian branch of the Y.M.C.A. furnished the Indian troops with the things they liked, just as the American soldiers were given the things that appealed to them. For example instead of chocolates the Indians got halwai, an Indian confection resembling a pudding. The French soldiers who were treated to a taste of halwai by their Indian comrades declared it the best confection they had ever eaten. The French soldiers tried to trade the Indians out of their pudding whenever they got the chance."

Mr. Paul told how the Y tried to simulate the home conditions of the Indians in the Y huts on the front. He said the Indians would smoke cigarettes, but preferred to smoke the peculiarly shaped pipes found in India. Thousands of these pipes were furnished by the Y for their comfort, he said.

"What has always held India down is the fact that the large majority of the population are always heavily in debt and compelled to pay interest at rates running from 48 to 96 percent." Mr. Paul said, speaking of India in general. "The most important achievement of the Y.M.C.A. in India, in my opinion, is the establishment of co-operative banks through which the people lend money to one another, thus beating the money sharks. At present there are 175 of these banks in the smaller villages, besides branches of the main bank in Madras and the larger cities. As rapidly as we can we are extending this work to other places."

INDOOR SPORTS By Tad

I NEVER SAW HIM WITH ANYTHING BUT A CENTURY PLANT
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EDDIE I WISH YOU COULDA SEEN THE BROAD THAT I HAD OUT LAS' NIGHT - A PIP - SAY AND SHE THINKS THE WORLD OF ME TOO
SHE OUGHTA SEE MORE O' THE WORLD
PUTTING THE CRUSHER ON
HOW ABOUT IT. BUY A BOND TODAY.
INDOOR SPORTS.
RAZZING THE OFFICE GAY DOG WHO TELLS OF THE CHICKS THAT HE TAKES OUT AT NIGHT.

Soochow Conference

(China Press Correspondence)

Soochow, July 13.—The Summer Conference for Preachers and Sunday School workers is in full swing now with a large attendance and much good work is being done. Since the weather has cleared up the big tent has been put up on the University campus and is being used for the afternoon meetings. There are present to date 241 preachers and 115 Sunday School workers.

Some of the courses that are being given are as follows: Mr. Vale is giving a course in Romans; Mr. Nance, one on Daniel; Mr. Zung, of the Theological Seminary at Nanking, one on James; these courses are being given to separate groups and are the regular required work of certain groups of men. There are also a number of courses of lectures being given for the general gathering of all the workers. Mr. Blackstone has given two lectures on personal work; Pastor Li has given two on the same subject. Mr. Nyin of Hangchow is conducting a series of conferences on self-support. Bishop Sung of Hangchow and Mr. Burke are conducting the devotional services.

Mr. Chen and Mr. Tsu of Soochow and Dr. Webster of Shanghai are giving the chief courses to the Sunday School workers, and they also meet with the general groups in their discussions.

Another feature of the meetings is the sunset gatherings, which are led by Pastor Yiu and Pastor Tsu. There have also been evening meetings on vital topics lead by a number of different speakers.

Immediately following this will be held the Summer Normal for Primary School teachers. Already there has been a good registration for this, up to date 201 names having come in for the courses. This will begin on the 18th and run through the rest of the month.

In spite of the fact that most of the Soochow foreigners have gone away for the Summer, we have quite a lively campus with the visiting friends who are taking part in this work. Several foreigners not connected with the University are present assisting with the management of the Conference. Mr. and Mrs. Lacy L. Little, Mr. F. H. Throop, and Mr. Wesley M. Smith.

MERCHANT MARINE CHANGES

The following changes in the merchant marine service took place during the week:

China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company-third engineer of the Kianghsin, Mr. B. Smoleff, transferred to the Hsingfung; third engineer of the Hsinming, Mr. Alex. Cretko, to the Kiangyung; Mr. C. Andrell appointed third engineer of the Taishun.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Company-supernumerary chief officer of the Kiangwo, Mr. E. M. Evans, transferred to chief officer of the Changwo; acting chief officer of the Changwo, Mr. P. H. Hanish, to second officer of the Kiangwo; Mr. D. J. Corcoran appointed second officer of the Luenho; second officer of the Luenho, Mr. P. K. Pooiga, resigned; from leave, Mr. Y. S. Holmwood, to master of the Hangsang; master of the Hangsang, Mr. P. K. Cunning, signed off; from reserve, Mr. M. Churchill, to supernumerary second officer of the Kwongsang.

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EMPRESS of ASIA (via Manila)	July 25
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"Castoria is good for children and I frequently prescribe it, and always obtain the desired result."
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St. Louis, Mo.

"Have used your Castoria on various occasions in suitable cases and have found it a palatable and efficient laxative, especially in the various diseases of childhood."
CHAS. EDWARD GARDINER, M. D.,
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"Your Castoria is a splendid remedy for children, known the world over. I use it in my practice and have no hesitancy in recommending it for the complaints of infants and children."
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Business and Official - - Notices - -

(Second Section)

THE CHINA PRESS

大陸報

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SHANGHAI, THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1919

NOTICE

To Whom It May Concern:

Notice is hereby given that by an agreement in writing dated the 2nd day of May, 1919 and made between Wong Yuoh Su (王玉書) of 437 Manila Road, Shanghai, of the one part and Dzien Ziang Yuen (錢庠元) of 278 T Chekiang Road, Shanghai, of the other part, and for the consideration therein mentioned, the said Wong Yuoh Shu thereby assigned to the said Dzien Ziang Yuen all his right, title, interest and claim of, in, and to the 200 shares, numbered 1251-1450 inclusive, in the capital of the Shing Nyih Company, also known as the "New World," as well as all the right, title, interest and claim of the said Wong Yuoh Shu, under and in virtue of Articles 8, 4, 12, of the Regulations of the said Company, as the Assistant General Manager of the said Company, and to receive all the remunerations, honoraria, and profits to become or accure due and payable to the holder of the said position, together with all the duties, responsibilities and obligations accepted, incurred, or entered into by the said Wong Yuoh Shu as the Assistant General Manager, or otherwise devolved upon the said Wong Yuoh Shu, as a partner or shareholder, of or in the said Company; and the said Dzien Ziang Yuen thereby accepted the said 200 shares in the said Shing Nyih Company, together with all the said right, title, interest, and claim attaching to the said position of Assistant General Manager, and to receive all the said remunerations, honoraria, and profits, and further together with all the said duties, responsibilities and obligations of the said Wong Yuoh Shu; and that the Wong Yuoh Shu thereby ceased to be connected, interested or concerned with or in the said Shing Nyih Company or would be responsible for the same.

Dated this 16th day of July 1919.

HANSON, McNEILL, JONES AND WRIGHT,
Solicitors for the above-named Wong Yuoh Shu and Dzien Ziang Yuen.

24519

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Notice is hereby given that the Register of Shares of the Corporation, at this Branch, will be closed from the 28th July to the 9th August, both days inclusive, during which period no transfer of shares can be effected.

By order of the Court of Directors.

A. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Shanghai, 17th July, 1919.

24523

LOST

LOST, Bill of lading No. 18 marked S calling for 9 packages of buffalo hides imported from Kiukiang to Shanghai by the s.s. Kiangwah on the 7th of the 5th moon.

The public are hereby cautioned against negotiating same as it has been declared null and void.

Notice inserted by Y. C. Ting, for Li Hung Sing Co.
Wu Hu Road K, No. 18.

NOTICE

I beg to notify the public that I have resigned my position as Manager of A. F. Thane and Co., and have opened offices under the firm name of M. W. Bidwell and Co., at 26 Canton Road, Shanghai, with branch offices at Club Road, Tientsin.

M. W. BIDWELL.

Shanghai, July 16th, 1919.

24520

Prof. J. K. Seto
Turkish Bath and Massage Establishment
25 N. Szechuen Road, Shanghai.
Tel. North 2768

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAINS

S. H. N. R.

On and from the 1st August 1919 additional express trains will run as under:—

No. 116 Down.

Shanghai North Dep.	7.15 p.m.
Shanghai South Dep.	7.20 p.m.
Hangchow arr.	11.37 p.m.
Zahkou arr.	12.00 p.m.

No. 115 Up.

Zahkou Dep.	5.50 p.m.
Hangchow Dep.	6.15 p.m.
Shanghai North arr.	10.45 p.m.
Shanghai South arr.	10.40 p.m.

For detailed timings see revised time table.

BY ORDER,
Traffic Manager.

24510

Shanghai Race Club

NOTICE

The Dinner and Entertainment originally arranged for 11th instant will be held at the Grand Stand on Friday, 25th instant.

There are a few tickets left for the Vaudeville Entertainment and Dancing after dinner. Members may obtain same on application to the undersigned.

Price .....$3 each.
Ladies free.

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary,
Shanghai Race Club.

24504

FLAT TO LET

Three living rooms, with bathroom attached. Electricity, gas and water laid on. Locality, Broadway East. Apply to Box 46, THE CHINA PRESS.

24496

PLATINUM

ORDERS taken for Jewellers, Electricians, Dentists and other professions and trades.

We also buy raw and old platinum at best market prices.

Melting done promptly.

WO SHING,

Tel. C. 1577, 198 Kiangse Road.

24286

Dr. med. F. T. Kiang

Physician and Surgeon

(Formerly Assistant at the Surgical University Clinic of Berlin)

Specialist in veneral diseases.
Office: 85 Szechuen Road.
Consultation Hours: 2-4 p.m.
Telephone: No. C. 3844.

Municipal Notification

No. 2602.

7% LOAN 1919

Price of Issue until further notice 95 per cent.

Under the authority of Resolution V passed at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers on April 9, 1919, the Council hereby invites applications for debentures in the 7 per cent Loan of 1919.

The debentures in this issue will bear interest from the date of purchase at the rate of 7 per cent per annum payable on June 30 and December 31 in each year.

They will be issued at 95 per cent until further notice and will be redeemed on December 31, 1929.

The scrip will be issued in denominations of Tls. 1,000, Tls. 500 and Tls. 100 to suit the convenience of applicants.

Application forms can be obtained from the Treasurer, Finance Department, 24B Kiangse Road, to whom all enquiries should be addressed.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, April 12, 1919.

24248

Dr. James Yuking's

Office for Venereal Diseases is now removed to 73 NANKING ROAD.

Hours: 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily and by appointment.

Special consideration to men in uniform.

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 14

[redacted]

You can't beat it in Quality. We can't equal it in Price: BUSINESS MEN'S LUNCH from 11.30 until 2 p.m. (excepting Sunday) SULLIVAN'S CANDY STORE, No. 11 Nanking Rd.

NOTICE

To Our Friends and Patrons

We wish to announce that Mr. M. W. Bidwell has severed his connection with us as Manager of our Shanghai Branch, and is no longer in any way connected with this Company. Mr. A. M. Hicks is now in charge of our Shanghai Office, and is authorised to transact all business for our firm.

Respectfully,
A. F. THANE & CO.

Shanghai, July 15th, 1919.

24501

THE SHANGHAI LAND INVESTMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHAREHOLDERS are notified that a Dividend of Five per cent. (5%) for the half-year ending June 30, 1919, has been declared, and Dividend Warrants will be issued on Tuesday, the 29th day of July, 1919.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 19th to the 29th day of July, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.
Agents.

Shanghai, July 12, 1919.

24438

JAPANESE VETERINARY HOSPITAL

DR. S. NAKANISHI
and
DR. G. KAWABE

Y-A 4 Barchet Road: Tel. N. 611
(near American Alliance Church)

23518

THE S.S. "TUNGUS"

Will leave Shanghai for

VLADIVOSTOCK

On the 21st July

FOR Freight (Godown accommodation at Vladivostock guaranteed) and Passage, apply to

S. HEIMANN & COMPANY,
19A Canton Road.
Telephone Central 1604.

24432

MOTOR BOATS

For Business or Pleasure.

A number of Fast and Medium speed Motor Boats, Motor Tow Boat and a large Houseboat for sale.

Apply to
WRIGHT & BELYEA,
8 North Honan Road.

2240

HONMA HOSPITAL

No. 8A Miller Road. Tel. N. 2961

DR. K. HONMA
(former Assistant at the Imperial University at Fukuoka.)

Women's Diseases
Confinements, Surgery
X-Ray and Diathermy
Examination with Uretroscope
Skin Diseases
Massage Treatment

FOR BRITISH AND AMERICAN

METALS, HARDWARE & SUNDRIES

PHONE OR WRITE TO

W. Z. ZEE & SONS

BROADWAY-SHANGHAI PHONE: NORTH 1468

MACHINES FOR

Calculating	Cheque-writing
Adding	Paper-Punching
Listing	Paper-Clipping
Typing	Perforating
Numbering	Embossing
Copying	Eyeleting
Dating	Stamping

Carbons, Ribbons, Erasers, and a complete line of office supplies in stock

Filing Systems A Specialty

Phone C. 4778 **THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.** Phone C. 4778

22 Nanking Road, Shanghai

Stewart Motor-Driven WARNING SIGNAL

Not an "electric horn" with only a common vibrator, but a WARNING SIGNAL with a REAL MOTOR and a big push button that can be operated by the slightest touch of the hand, arm.

Distributors and Service Station for China of Stewart Products

The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED in Western district or French Settlement, from August, September or October, for 8 to 9 months, a furnished house with 7 or 8 rooms and garden. N. O. Liddell, S.M.C., Secretariat.

24522.

WANTED, detached house, about four rooms, by a Chinese couple. No children, 61 Avenue Road.

24498 J.22

WANTED, furnished house or flat. Apply to Box 56, THE CHINA PRESS.

24505 J.17

SITUATION WANTED

AN experienced accountant, with excellent testimonials, would like to hear of a suitable opening. Apply to Box 32, THE CHINA PRESS.

24445 J.24

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

OFFICES to let, Canton Road, two rooms, second floor. Szechuen Road, two rooms, second floor. Apply to J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.

24485

SITUATION WANTED

Foreign lady seeks position as typist and general office assistant. Knows Russian, English and French. Has references of former position. Apply to Box 59, THE CHINA PRESS.

24514 J. 19.

EXPERIENCED and well-known Chinese compradore seeks position; has excellent connections. Able to furnish cash security. Please apply with full particulars. Reply to Box 54, THE CHINA PRESS.

24502 J.18

EXPERT stenographer open for engagement, half-day only, mornings preferred. Apply to Box 51, THE CHINA PRESS.

24497 J.18

YOUNG MAN, who has travelled extensively in China, is open for engagement. A good all-round office man, correspondent, salesman and Chinese linguist. No objection to interior. A1 references. Apply to Box 50, THE CHINA PRESS.

24496 J.18

PORTUGUESE, with general office experience and bookkeeping, lately employed in Manila, P.I., is open for immediate engagement. Excellent testimonials. Apply to Box 57, THE CHINA PRESS.

24506 J.18

APARTMENTS

Connaught House
8 Quinsan Gardens
Board-Residence
Terms moderate.
Apply Mrs. POLLOCK.

Oriental House
31 Boone Road
One front large room, with bath attached; also a small room, facing garden; hot water, moderate prices. Table under the personal supervision of the American proprietress.
Telephone North 1102. 24521.

TO LET

From July 18th, one large front room, with verandah and bathroom, facing the Park, very cool in summer; and also one small room. Apply to Mrs. Weinstock, 15 Quinsan Gardens, Tel. North 482.

TO LET, with board, large comfortable newly furnished front room, with open verandah and private bathroom attached. Facing south. All modern comforts, telephone, garage, stabling and tennis. Apply to Box 463, THE CHINA PRESS.

FURNISHED room and board $85; bath and tennis. Tel. West 1227. Suit business girl or man.

24493 J.17

TO LET for two months, large furnished room with bathroom, facing south, every convenience, Western district. Terms with board, $65 per month; without, $40. Apply to Box 53, THE CHINA PRESS.

24500 J.18

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED, male stenographer for outport. Must be rapid and accurate. Apply to Box 62, THE CHINA PRESS.

WANTED, clerks experienced in accounting and bookkeeping. Permanent and good opportunities for right parties. None with less than three years' experience need apply. Give full particulars and salary expected. Address to Box 60, THE CHINA PRESS.

24515 J. 23.

WANTED, Eurasian accountant, one experienced in stock accounting preferred. Apply to Box 44, THE CHINA PRESS.

24477 J.17

WANTED, good typist for large local import and export house. Young lady with knowledge of stenography preferred. Please apply, stating age, nationality, experience and salary desired to Box 45, THE CHINA PRESS.

24483 J.17

WANTED for Vladivostok, a stenographer; man preferred but will consider lady if she is prepared to agree to remain in Vladivostok for a definite period. Reply, stating experiences and wages expected. Room and board will be provided free. Apply to Box 35, THE CHINA PRESS.

24451 J. 19

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, immediate occupation, furnished flat, down-town, to couple, only for two or three months. Rent Tls. 150. Apply, J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.

24478

TO LET, with immediate occupation, 3 Temple Lane, Tls. 100. The West End Estates, Limited, 38 Kiangse Road.

24324

TO LET, from June 1st, modern detached residence in fine locality, five rooms. Garden. Tls. 100 per month. 197 Bis Avenue due Roi Albert. China Realty Co., Ltd.

24243

TO LET, 20 Yates Road, detached eight-roomed residence, tennis garage, stabling. Apply premises or J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.

24244

TO LET, 44 Sinza Road, excellent residence of four large and three small rooms. Apply premises or J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.

24245

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED, well-furnished flat of two rooms, bath, verandah, and with board by young American couple, no children, meals to be served in own quarters. Must be in pleasant location, Western district and in American, British or French home. Occupation August 1st or not later than October 1st. In reply, kindly give full particulars to Box 49, THE CHINA PRESS.

24495 J.17

YOUNG Englishman, recently arrived in China, desires board with private family. Central district preferable. Charges moderate. Apply to Box 52, THE CHINA PRESS.

24499 J.17

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE Harley-Davidson two-cylinder motor-cycle, Bosch magneto, with side-car fitted with shade, electric light and horn, in good condition throughout. Tls. 240. Please apply to Box 61, THE CHINA PRESS.

24516 J. 18.

WANTED, a ricsha in good condition, with solid rubber tires. Please apply, stating price, to Box 55, THE CHINA PRESS.

24503 J.17

WANTED to purchase a Wardrobe Trunk, by a gentleman leaving for home in a few days. Address to Box 47, THE CHINA PRESS.

24491 J.17

FOR SALE, one 7 and one 5-passenger Cadillac touring car, guaranteed in good condition, demonstration by appointment. Apply to Box 25, THE CHINA PRESS.

24431 J. 17

ARE YOU TIRED OF ANY OF YOUR RECORDS?

THEN EXCHANGE THEM!

Somebody wants them, and that somebody will give you in exchange just the very records you are longing for, but which you cannot afford to buy NEW from a shop

HOW CAN YOU DO THIS?

Insert a small advertisement in the

GRAMAPHONE RECORDS EXCHANGE COLUMN

that will be opened for you in THE CHINA PRESS on request.

2 CENTS A WORD

Minimum 40 Cents

Try an ad. today!

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £2,000,000
Reserve Fund 2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £2,100,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Duncan Carmichael.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminister and Parrs Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Iloilo	Pukat
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Klang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taiping
Delhi	Medan	(F. M. S.
Haiphong	New York	Tavoy (Lower
Hankow	Peking	Burma)
Hongkong	Penang	Tientsin
	Yokohama	

Shanghai Branch 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

A. I. D. STEWART.
Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserve ..... Frs. 50,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papoote	
Hankoou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et commercial; Societe Generalle.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN.
Manager.

The Exchange Bank of China

SHANGHAI BRANCH
41 Kiangse Road.

Telephone C. 1941.
Telegraphic Address "Knabex."

Capital .....Yen 10,000,000

Head Office ..... Peking.
Registered in the Ministry of Finance.

General Banking Business of Every Description transacted.

Foreign and Domestic Exchange Business a specialty. We issue Demand Drafts, T/T, Letters of Credit, Buying and Selling Specie, etc., etc.

Foreign and Domestic Commercial Papers and Bills discounted.

Loans and Advances made on approved Securities.

Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Foreign Agencies at Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Moji, Singapore, Bombay, London, New York.

Domestic Agencies at Tientsin, Hankow, Kiukiang, Tsingtao, Dairen, Changchun, Mukden, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Canton.

P. C. KONG,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2/- $15,000,000
Silver 21,000,000
$36,000,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
J. A. Plummer, Esq., Chairman.
Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Parr, Deputy Chairman.
A. H. Compton, Esq.
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
P. H. Holyoak, Esq.
Hon. Mr. J. Johnstone.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Hongkong—N. J. STAEB.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Penang
Bangkok	Johore	Rangoon
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	Kuala-Lumpur	S. Francisco
Calcutta	London	Shanghai
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Harbin	New York	Vladivostock
Iloilo	Peking	Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,040,000
	Kug. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government ..	2,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head office: PETROGRAD.
Paris office: 9 Rue Boudreau.
London office: 64 Old Broad Street, E.C. 2.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Sciete Generale pour favoriser le Development de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Milan: Credito Italiano.

FAR EASTERN BRANCHES:

Bombay	Hailar	Nicolayewsk
Chanchun	Hankow	O/Amur
(Kwan-chendze)	Harbin	Peking
Chefoo	Hongkong	Shanghai
Dairen (Dalny)	Manchouli	Tientsin
	Newchwang	Vladivostock
		Yokohama

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Desposit Boxes.

L. JEZLERSKI,
G. CARRERE.
Managers for Asia.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1907.

Paid-Up Capital $1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund 391,347.41

Head Office: Shanghai
Peking and Kiangse Roads.
Tels: Managers' Office: Central 2650
General Office: Central 2613 & 2614

Branches:
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS
London, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe and Osaka.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Gold Dollars, Sterling and Yen according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Deposits at Call both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Domestic and Foreign Drafts purchased and sold.

Credit grant on approved securities.

Savings Accounts—4% per annum.

Every description of banking business transacted.

Modern Safe Deposit Boxes For Rent.

SHEN CHU HAU, Manager.
SHU CHIN MIN, Sub-Manager.
C. C. YANG, Sub-Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Societe Anonyme
Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
(THE BELGIAN BANK)

Paid-Up Capital £2,000,000
Reserves £431,890

Head office: BRUSSELS
London: 2 Bishopsgate, E.C.2
Branches: Alexandria, Tantah, Cairo, Peking, Tientsin,
Agents:
New York: 31 Pine Street
Manchester: 31 Mosley Street

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouverneur de la Societe Generale de Belgique

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque Nationale de Credit.
Lyons: Banque Nationale de Credit.
Marseilles: Banque Nationale de Credit.
New York: Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in gold or local currency and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS.
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4 % per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum
On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. G. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

行 銀 通 中 Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1917.)

Statutes approved by the Government in 1916.

Head Office: Tientsin

Subscribed Capital $2,000,000
Paid-Up Capital $1,020,000
Reserve Fund .....$ 20,000

Acting Managing Director:
NIEH CHI-WEI

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities and Foreign Countries:

Tientsin	Chinkiang	Ichang
Shanghai	Soochow	Changsha
Peking	Wusieh	Shasi
Hankow	Hangchow	Wuhu
Nanking	Ningpo	London
Yangchow	Shaoshing	New York
Hsuchow	Canton	San Francisco
Pengpu	Hongkong	Boston
Changchun	Changteh	Tokio
Antung	Chengchow	Kobe
Kiukiang	Tsinkiangpu	Osaka
	Yokohama	

And also other principal cities in foreign countries.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
S. 441 Ningpo Road.
Tel. Central 1929 Managers' Office.
Tel. Central 2618 General Office.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN, Manager.
T. D. Zar, Sub-Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
National City Bank Building
55 Wall Street, New York.

Capital and Surplus ...U.S. $6,500,000
Undivided Profits .U.S. $2,563,000.00

H. T. S. Green,
President & General Manager.
London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.
San Francisco Office:
232 Montgomery Street.

Far Eastern Branches
China: Shanghai Peking Tientsin, Hankow, Hongkong, Canton.
Japan: Yokohama, Kobe.
Philippines: Manila, Cebu.
India: Rangoon Bombay, Calcutta.
Straits Settlements: Singapore.
Dutch East Indies: Batavia, Soerabaya.
West Indian and Central American Branches:
Republic of Panama: Panama, Colon
Republic of Colombia: Medellin.
Dominican Republic: Santo Domingo, San Pedro de Macoris.
Santiago, Puerto Plata.

In addition to our own Branches, by reason of our close affiliation with *The National City Bank of New York* we are able to offer the facilities of its branches at Bahai, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Genoa, Havana, Montevideo, Moscow, Petrograd, Rio de Janeiro, San Juan, P. R., Santiago de Cuba, Santos, Sao Paulo Valparaiso, Vladivostock.

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits taken on rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

H. C. GULLAND, Manager.
1a, Kiukiang Road.

THE BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

Incorporated 1912.

Capital (fully paid) H.$2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund ..... H.$ 400,000.00
Investment reserve fund ..... H.$ 40,000.00

Head Office
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office
No. 2 Ningpo Road

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

Canton	Bangkok	San Francisco
Batavia	Bombay	Colombo
New York	Manila	Samarang
London	Singapore	Calcutta
Honolulu	Rangoon	Yokohama
Sourabaya	Canada, etc	

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Act. Manager.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidental Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31st, 1915.

Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
Over 60 Branches and Agencies at principal cities and commercial centers in China.
Agencies abroad: Singapore, Hongkong, Tokyo (Japan).

SHANGHAI BRANCH
35 Szechuen Road.
Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
H. TAO, Manager,
Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed .. Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up .... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 25,000,000

London Bankers:
The London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies

Batafia	Los Angeles	Seattle
Bombay	London	Shanghai
Buenos Ayres	Lyons	Shimonoseki
Calcutta	Manila	Singapore
Changchun	Mukden	Sourabaya
Dalny	Nagasaki	Sydney
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tokio
Hongkong	Osaka	Tsinanfu
Honolulu	Peking	Tsingtau
Kaiyuen	Rangoon	Valdivostock
Kobe	S. Francisco	

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa, China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America.

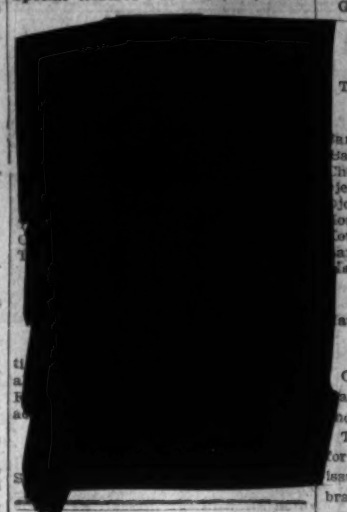
Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1918)

Authorised Capital .. $60,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital $12,270,800.00
Reserve Fund $1,298,552.60
Special Reserve Fund $1,898,923.68



Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
one-third of the Capital, i. e., Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC
Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthellot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hongkong, Saigon, Haiphong and Yunanfou

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generalle pour Favoriser le Development du Commerce & de l'Industrie en France.
In London: London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank Ltd.
London City & Midland Bank Ltd.
In New-York: Redmond & Co.
In Italy: Banca Commerciale Italiana Credito Italiano

Taels, Dollars, Gold Accounts
Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local Currency and fixed deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local Currency.

G. LION, Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital £1,500,000
Paid up Capital 750,000
Reserve Fund 700,000

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Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore	

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Djember	Pekalongan	Tebing-Tinggi
Djokjakarta	Penang	Tegal
Hongkong	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Kota-Radja	Rangoon	Tjilatjap
Langsa	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar		

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Bankers Trust Company, New York City
First National Bank of Portland, Oregon
Guaranty Trust Company of New York
Mercantile Bank of the Americas, New York City
National Bank of Commerce, Seattle, Washington

Sailed from Shanghai

For San Franrisco		
Royal Arrow	June	18
Tamaha	June	20
Venezuela	June	22
Astral	June	26
Korea Maru	June	28
China	July	5
Satanta	July	5
For Seattle		
Fushimi Maru	June	27
Justin	July	6
For Vancouver		
Empress fo Asia	June	15
Empress of Japan	June	23
Empress of Russia	July	12
For New York Via Panama		
Eurybates	June	14
Egremont Castle	June	28
For London, etc.		
Yokohama Maru	June	9
Rhesus	June	10
Andes Maru	June	22
Idomeneus	June	26
Glenamoy	June	27
Glenapp	June	29
Tamba Maru	July	1
Penang Maru	July	7
Priam	July	12
Mishima Maru	July	13
For Liverpool		
Stentor	June	5
Teucer	June	20
For Marseilles		
Suki Maru	June	29
Nera	July	16
For Port Said		
Rynfuku Maru	June	27
For Calcutta via Japan		
Japan	July	4
For Bombay		
Dunera	July	5
For Saigon		
City of Portland	June	26
For Java		
Tjipanas	June	19

Provision Prices In Local Market

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew Market as compiled on July 15, 1919.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	,,	16-20
Pork	,,	25-30
Veal	,,	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	none
Cod	,,	14-16
Mandarin	,,	30-40
Mackerel	,,	18-20
Pemfret	,,	14-16
Salmon	,,	14-16
Samli	,,	30-40
Soles	,,	14-16
Game, Poultry And Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Duck	,,	50-80
Eggs	per doz.	17-20
Fowl	per lb.	22-25
Geese	each	60-90
Pigeons	,,	16-18
Quail	,,	none
Snipe	,,	none
Teal	,,	none
Turkey	per lb.	50-55
Fruit		
Apricots	per lb.	8-10
Apples	,,	8-12
Bananas	,,	6-7
Lemons	each	6-8
Lichees	per lb.	20-25
Mangoes	each	none
Oranges	per doz.	$1.50
Peaches	per lb.	8-14
Pears	,,	18-20
Persimmons	,,	none
Peeboes	,,	none
Pumeloes,	each	18-20
Pineapples	,,	8-10
Strawberries	per lb	none
Walnuts	,,	10-12
Vegetables		
Artichokes	each	none
Asparagus	per doz.	20-30
Broad Beans	per lb.	5-6
Beetroot	per bunch	2-3
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Cabbage	each	3-5
Carrots	per bunch	2-3
Cauliflower	each	none
Celery	per bunch	8-10
Egg Plant	per lb.	4-5
French Beans	,,	5-6
Green Corn	each	1-2
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	,,	2-3
Parsnips	per bunch	3-4
Peas	per lb.	none
Potatoes	per picul	$1.80-$1.80
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	4-5
Tomatoes	,,	4-5
Turnips	per bunch	2-3
Grain And Flour		
Flour American	per 50 lbs.	—
Flour Australian	,,	$4.20
Flour Shanghai	,,	$2.40
Rice	per 200 lbs.	$7.80
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottle	20
Chinese dairies	,,	17
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$2.60
Bran	,,	$2.20
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 19.00
Stove Coal	per ton	Tls. 23.00
Firewood	per 50 bundles	$1.00
Laundry		
Per 100 articles		$3.00-4.00

E. KILNER,
Chief Inspector.

Financial And Commercial News

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, July 16, 1919.

Money And Bullion

Sovereigns: buying rate
@ 5/4½=Tls. 37.205
@ exch. 73.8=Mex. $5.0419

Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate,
@ 121½=Tls. 82.47
@ exch. 73.8=Mex. $111.75

Mex. Dollars: Markt Rat: 73.5
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls. 215
Copper Cash ..... per tael 1845
Native Interest ..... Tls. .14

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	53⅛d.
Bank Rate of Discount	5%
Ex., Paris on London	Fr. 29.70
Ex., New York on London T.T.	G. $4.46½

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T.	5/4½
London	Demand	5/4⅛
India	Nom. T.T.	307
Paris	Nom. T.T.	806
Paris	Nom. Demand	809
New York	T.T.	121
New York	Demand	121¼
Hongkong	T.T.	66
Japan	T.T.	41½
Batavia	T.T.	310½
Singapore	T.T.	43⅞

Banks Buying Rates

London	Demand	5/5½
London	4 m/s. Cdts.	5/6⅛
London	4 m/s. Docy.	5/7
London	6 m/s. Cdts	5/7⅛
London	6 m/s. Docy.	5/7½
Paris	Nom. 4 m/s.	876
New York	o/d. Docy.	122½
New York	4 m/s. Docy.	128½

Roubles Exchange
Today's Bank Buying Rate For Roubles

Roubles 4,350	=Tls. 100
Roubles 100	=Mex. $3.00

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR JULY

Hk. Tls.	3.41	@ 5/3½		£1
,,	1	@ 790½	Francs	8.84
,,	0.74	@ 120⅝	Gold	$1
,,	1	@ 42	Yen	2.65
,,	1	@ 15	Rupees	4.40
,,	1	@ 1.50	Mex.	$1.50
,,	1	@ —	Roubles	—

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, July 16, 1919.
TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official
Butes Tls. 0.65

Unofficial
Hongkong and Shanghai Banks $635.00
Yangtsze Insurance $255.00
Langkats Tls. 20.00 C. N. I.
Shanghai Docks Tls. 142.00

Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

Shanghai, July 16, 1919.
BUSINESS DONE

Official
S.M.C. 6% Debs. 1912 Tls. 81.00 cash

Unofficial
Telephones Tls. 75.00 cash

Shanghai Produce & Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, July 16, 1919.
BUSINESS DONE
Shanghai P. and S. Exchange:
Tls. 20.80 July
Tls. 22.50 September
Japan-China S. and W. Co.
Tls. 25.60 July
Kuhara Mining (new)
Tls. 24.70 September
Local Yarn:
Water Moon 16's: Tls. 194.50 Aug.
Tls. 195.60 September

LANGKAT OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received from the Sumatra Director and Manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijin-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat.

The output of crude oil for the week ended July 13, was 200 tons.

Peking Syndicate Shares At £255; Par Is Shilling

The deferred shares of the Peking Syndicate, which are a shilling each, have changed hands on the London Stock Exchange at £255. The Manchester Guardian says:

"Considering that the Company has never paid a dividend on any of its shares, and that securities of the face value of £1,240,000 come before the deferred, the price looks rather steep, but it is a case of great expectations, and some people like to feed their fancy with that sort of nourishment. When the holders of the Shansi and the ordinary shares have been satisfied there may some day be a surplus to be divided, and if there is the holders of the deferred shares will get 40 percent of it. Their total capital is only £100, and consequently if a dividend is paid it cannot fail to be at a high rate. But why do companies have freak issues of that kind?"

Hankow Market

British Chamber of Commerce weekly report:

Finance And Money Market

The Banks were unwilling buyers for near delivery but bought a fair amount of bills for August forward. There was a small demand for T. T. principally for Gold Dollars for freight.

Taels T. T. on Shanghai.—Rates fell from 96.85 to 96.75 and were quoted at 96.7 on the 9th. Money is tight with both foreign and native banks, and cargo as is usual when interest is high, is being rushed in by native dealers. Interest rose as high as 21 to 22 percent in native circles, but has now fallen to 16 percent. Dollars rose to 72.—72.4 buyers and sellers respectively, but fell again to 71.8—72, and closed steady. Changsha exchange:—26.

Imports

Piece Goods.—The market is weaker in sympathy with Shanghai, and there is little demand for whites and greys ex stock, while forward goods are not in demand at all. There is still a good inquiry for blacks at remunerative prices.

Yarn.—Prices are firm and clearances good. Stocks being low, good prices can readily be obtained for spot cargo.

Exports

Supplies of cow hides and buffalo hides are now exhausted, also animal tallow for which there have been considerable inquiries recently. Wood oil is firm with an upward tendency, and considerable quantities are being purchased steadily. Sesamum seed and beans remain steady, the demand from home markets being offset by current exchange and freight rates.

Exchange Market

Messrs. Maitland and Fearon report as follows for week ending July 16:

Exchange:—The latest advice of London silver at 53⅝d. is ⅛d. lower than last week, the rate which still fluctuates with the New York/London cross-rate was down to 53⅛d. on the 10th in London. Locally large amounts of export paper have been placed and our rate for T/T on London at 5s. 4⅛d. shows a rise of ⅛d. during the week. The market at the close, in view of the non-arrival of London silver quotation, was quiet, the tone, strong for cash and easy forward.

Our stock of sycee and bar silver is reported Tls. 18,170,000 a drop of about Tls. 2,000,000 since last week. The stock of Mexican and Chinese dollars at $13,760,000 is also down to the extent of about $700,000.

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Turkish Polygamy Stops U.S. From Taking Mandate?

American Government Would Have To Recognise It Or Wage Continuous Holy War, Is One View

Washington, June 12.—New complications in the League of Nations plan to give the United States a mandate over Constantinople are now reported here. It develops that America either would have to indorse polygamy or prepare to devote American lives and money to the prosecution of a continual holy war against the followers of Mahomet. One of those two alternatives would have to be followed and each admittedly has serious disadvantages. Diplomats believe that the mandate proposal is doomed in advance as a consequence.

The indorsement of polygamy by the United States and the use of American resources to develop it is regarded as the only practical plan because it is considered out of the question to reform the Turks. In this connection experts here on the Constantinople mandate problem emphasise the fact that to the Turk government is religion and any governmental reform is an attack on Mahomet. Furthermore, it is pointed out that any use of American resources in governmental reform would mean a holy war between the United States and all Mohammedans.

Cannot Convert By Mandate

"It is very hard for the average American, whether he be statesman or otherwise, to understand the Turkish mind," said George M. Lamsa, an Assyrian authority here who believes that an ounce of prevention is worth more than a pound of cure.

Mr. Lamsa has spent much of his life under Turkish rule, taking part in their customs and attending regularly their religious meetings. He would like to see the Turks converted by mandate or other means, but feels it his duty to warn America that Turks can be converted only by force of extermination and that this would imply continual holy wars necessitating the sacrifice of thousands of American lives.

"Americans must not compare Turkey with any other nation on earth," Mr. Lamsa continued, "for they are an entirely different set of people.

"For example, the Turkish people, in one sense, cannot be blamed for murdering Christians, for they are taught that it is their duty and that they must do this in order to gain everlasting life and to gain their reward of 300 women in heaven. Thus if the United States should attempt to stop the custom of murdering Christians, when it suits the Turkish religion to do so, this would simply mean a holy war.

"Every Mohammedan must take part in these holy wars. He has been taught that by killing seven Christians he will have his harem in heaven with 300 women. He likewise believes that if an American, for example, should kill him in battle his God will reward him with the 300 women. His thoughts run to women, more women and still more women, and his heaven of a plentiful supply of women is the great goal to which he will willingly give up his life.

"Appreciating this fact should give any American an idea of what would happen if the United States, under the mandatory power, attempted to limit the number of women in the harems or to preach against polygamy. The only way reforms under the League of Nations possibly could be impressed upon the Turks would be to pretend that more numerous and more thickly populated harems were to be established on earth and in heaven under the league's special auspices and that if the Turks responded to reforms they might have a share in the new plans.

"No other sort of progress would interest the Turks because they believe that such progress comes from an evil power. A man in Turkey is not measured by his brains or his ability or his wealth, but by the number of women he had in his harem. A shikah must have at least from six to twelve women in his harem. This in fact is one of the main qualifications in order to be a shikah. The shikahs are the bishops or church authorities."

Large Army Would Be Needed

The consensus here is that if the United States should assume a mandatory over Constantinople a considerable force of American troops now in Europe would be transferred to the military zone in Turkey. In considering a mandate for Armenia a few American regiments with a nucleus of American officers to form a local militia have been spoken of, but the Constantinople problem is admittedly different.

There are experts now at the state department here who understand just what conditions would have to be met by the United States under this mandatory system, and their advice is particularly valuable because it is not influenced by European desires respecting Turkey. It is understood, for example, that the British are not anxious to rule Constantinople because trouble with the Mohammedans might cause difficulties in India for the British. There is a decided willingness, therefore, on the part of the British and other European nations to permit Uncle Sam to reform the Turk.

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BOOM SENATOR JOHNSON FOR NEXT PRESIDENT

California Republicans Hold Meeting To Plan Senator's Campaign For 1920

San Francisco, June 6.—A call for a Republican conference here on Saturday, June 14, to discuss campaign plans in behalf of Senator Hiram W. Johnson as a candidate for President on the Republican ticket, was today sent throughout the state by a committee of party leaders. The call decries what it terms "the blunders" of the Democratic party and outlines Johnson's career as Governor and Senator.

Two hundred party leaders are expected to answer the call, and a big representation from the progressive wing will attend, it was announced.

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IF You are suffering the aches and pains of Bad Legs, Blood Poison, Abscesses, Ulcers, Scrofulous and Ulcerated Sores, Glandular Swellings, &c.

IF You have that constant itching and inflammation of Piles.

IF You are in the grip of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Gout, &c.

All these are sure signs of clogging blood impurity, calling for immediate treatment through the blood, so don't waste your time and money on useless lotions and messy ointments which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want, and what you must have to be permanently cured, is a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous matter which alone is the true cause of all your suffering. Clarke's Blood Mixture is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities (from whatever cause arising), and by rendering it clean and pure, can be relied on to effect a complete and lasting cure.

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WEATHER

Mist during the morning. Hot weather in our regions. Threats of thunderstorms in the south.

DEATH

LE BRIS.—On July 16, 1919, at Ste. Marie Hospital, Shanghai, Yvonne Germaine Suzanne, the beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. Le Bris, aged 20 months. The funeral service will take place at the Hospital Chapel on Friday, July 18, 1919, at 8:30 a.m. (Customs Time). Interment in Lokawei Cemetery after the service. All friends are invited to attend.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, JULY 17, 1919

Wilson Begins His Fight At Home

PRESIDENT Wilson is back in his own country after his unprecedented and historic pilgrimage to the Old World. He has come back to face the hardest fight of his remarkable career. That fight is already on. He has presented to the Senate the treaty of peace he helped to frame, the treaty that is the work of himself and three other men. It is for the Senate, and behind the Senate American public opinion, to decide whether America shall accept or reject the peace treaty, and that decision will determine Woodrow Wilson's place in American history, just as the result of the peace conference itself determined Woodrow Wilson's place in world history—a question that cannot be dealt with in this article.

It would be idle to deny the seriousness of the fight that is being made against American ratification of the treaty. In the last few weeks both the intensity and the extent of the opposition have increased. It is an interesting situation that has gathered since the publication of the peace treaty, and the array of forces has considerably changed. The publication of the peace treaty has made strange bedfellows. There are allied now in the effort to defeat the treaty two groups that make up an anomalous alliance. What might be called the Extreme Left and the Extreme Right are working toward the common end of rejecting the treaty, and for reasons that are at the opposite poles of political aims and thought.

There is first what can be accurately described as the Tory group. It is opposed not to the treaty but to the inclusion of the League of Nations Covenant. Its members have always held out for a "strong" peace and in that respect are satisfied with the treaty, but want no such "idealistic" and "utopian" frills as a League of Nations. The other group may be described as Liberals who were the most ardent supporters of the League of Nations idea but are opposed to the treaty itself because it has left in Europe all the old sores that must again fester into war. Both groups are bitter in their opposition and, feeling strongly, are able to make a more effective fight than those who are merely satisfied. And there is no doubt that the powerful enthusiasms exist almost wholly on the side of the opponents. There are many who uphold the treaty, but they are lukewarm and merely defensive. Their strategic position is weak.

Of the first group there are, of course, many who are against the League of Nations incidentally and against Wilson principally, against Wilson first, last and all the time and on anything. If President Wilson were to make public endorsement of the Decalogue these men would not only present a resolution in the Senate for the expungement of the Decalogue but declare in open debate that the document was the combined product of German propaganda and Bolshevist conspiracies and that in espousing it Wilson was undermining the foundations of the nation and the guaranties—etc., etc., (see any issue of the Congressional Record). These men account for the majority of the Tory opponents. They are centering their attacks on the League of Nations because that is the only opening Wilson has left them. Before the treaty was framed they fought Wilson because of his idealistic peace program; they fought his Fourfeen Points, they fought his vision of a new international morality, they fought his suggestions for the ending of international commercial rivalries and trading of populations, they fought his schemes for disarmament. They fought them because they were idealistic and because they were Wilson's. But they have nothing of those left to fight. There is little enough that is idealistic or visionary in the peace treaty as it stands. There is little enough that was not in the lexicons of the old diplomacy. There is plenty of "Strength" in it; no military council of the mid-nineteenth century could call it weak or sentimental. And even to object to the League of Nations as "idealistic" and "utopian," that poor, puny emasculated organism, blinded of sight, made dumb of voice and shorn of its limbs at birth, to object to that as visionary and risky has its sardonic aspects. But on that same League this group is basing its case, and any case will serve to pin votes to. And the group is strong enough to make the fate of the treaty, or at least the Covenant, doubtful.

The Liberals also are opposed to the treaty because it contains the League of Nations Covenant, not because of the League but because of the kind of peace the League guarantees and is to maintain. These men are the men who have stuck to Wilson through thick and thin and their defection is one of the dramatic chapters in American politics. They were his supporters, his worshippers even, because he was the voice of the world's liberalism; a voice that sounded clear and fine above all the shrieks of hate and threats of revenge through four years of war. He spoke the hopes of the millions of men the world over whose concern was not the stakes of war or the prestige of victory but the safety of democracy and the maintenance of peace. And he alone of all the statesmen went above the lesser issues to that one great crying hope that shone above and out of the travail of the white race. And they see this treaty as a betrayal of that hope and blame Wilson because he consented to it. They blame him not so much for his diplomatic defeat as for his acceptance of it, his failure to make public resistance, to go over the heads of the diplomats and statesmen to the people who looked to him to plead their cause, as he had all during the war. So they are bitterly disillusioned and resentful. And they for their part refuse to give their assent.

These were the men who from the beginning said that America must give up its isolation, that the time had come when America must take its share of the responsibility for the maintenance of the peace of the world, even at the cost of fighting for it when necessary. So they envisaged the League of Nations, with America in it as an equal sharer in the burden. But their first premise was a reorganisation of international society after the war by means of a peace treaty that would heal the old sores of Europe, adjust the grievances of those to whom injustice had been done, plant no seeds of future wars and end the balance of power regime with its intriguings, its rivalries, its joustings for the spoils of realpolitik. This they refuse, whether rightly or wrongly, to see in the peace treaty. So what they see for America is the acceptance of a dangerous responsibility without any of the conditions on which that responsibility was to be accepted. They see the old European order re-established, with a League of Nations to give it sanctity and perpetuate it, and America lending its strength to perpetuate it. What then, they argue, does America gain by sacrificing the safety of isolation and joining the League of Nations? Nothing but the certainty of having some day to make the sacrifice of fighting in some cause in which it has no interest, for some end that will merely profit some European Power or group of Powers. They are for the League of Nations, but not on that foundation. So they, too, oppose the ratification of the treaty, or at least the Covenant, and, though less powerful in ability to deliver votes than the Tories, have great influence on public opinion. Yet to see those two groups, men of really fine idealisms and men of unconcealed imperialistic ambitions, united to fight Wilson is biting in its irony.

What the result will be can only be conjectured. There is in addition to these groups another large group of moderates who acknowledge that the peace treaty does not represent America's purpose in entering the war or the objects for which it fought but who take consolation in the League of Nations. That, they say, is pure gain. It can serve as the nucleus of the new world order and as such is better than nothing. To it they look for a correction of the mistakes made in the treaty and a remedy of its ills. It is now but a gaping framework, they admit, but it is at least a framework and within it can be laid, slowly if necessary, brick on brick of a really stable international structure. And for that they are willing to accept the whole treaty, with all its shortcomings and disappointments. That probably is President Wilson's own view; in many quarters it is said to be. Certainly as an historian the President can have no illusions as to his defeat. He can have no doubt of the irreconcilability of his pre-armistice speeches and the black-and-white of the treaty. He probably realises now that he had too much faith in the disinterestedness of men, at least of European politicians and financiers, and has consoled himself with getting what he could out of the wreckage of his hopes, and places what hope he has left in the future of the League of Nations. Probably, also, that is the view of the majority of Americans and the view that will prevail. And probably the treaty, Covenant and all, will be accepted—though in all disillusionment.

The City Of Funerals

By Elias Tobenkin

(New York Tribune)

The city of funerals—such was Warsaw when I arrived in Poland last February.

From morning to night the city was dotted with them. They were the most matter-of-fact funerals to be seen anywhere in Europe. Sometimes a priest preceded the hearse, sometimes only a deacon—and the priest, the hearse driver and the mourners were hurrying through the streets in an entirely unceremonious manner to keep from freezing.

They were dying rapidly and prosaically in Poland. I asked whether an epidemic had smitten the city. This was the answer:

"People are run down from hunger and cold. They have no resistance. Any slight illness is likely to prove fatal now."

Then there were the beggars—hordes of beggars of all ages. There were those who whined and those who were silent. The silent ones were terrible to look upon, their eyes closed from weariness, their voices stilled by weakness.

It was into such a Poland that the American missions began to come—missions with food, missions with medical supplies, missions to give political advice. Sentiment ran high for Americans and for the Allies generally. From morning until night crowds stood in front of Hotel Bristol, in Crakowsky Square, where the inter-Allied mission and President Paderewski lived under the same roof. The Blue Palace on Senatorska Street, where the Food Administration's Mission to Poland had hung up the American flag and begun the business of feeding Poland's hungry, was another center of attraction and of enthusiasm on the part of the populace.

There were banquets, receptions, theater parties in honor of the American guests. At these banquets speeches were made in praise of America and the Allies. The American and Allied representatives responded with speeches in praise of Poland. The Polish press reported these speeches eagerly and minutely. Pictures of Wilson and Paderewski were displayed side by side from thousands of windows.

When I left Poland nine weeks later, the enthusiasm for America was waning—in the Polish press. The populace echoed what the press told it.

Likewise, there seemed to be a change in the American attitude. The Americans of the food mission and of the Red Cross, who had come to Poland, the former to feed and the latter to "delouse," to use a technical phrase, the Polish population, appreciated highly the courtesy and elegance with which the Polish nobility surrounded them.

But the Americans soon perceived the disregard of the Polish aristocrat for the Polish peasant. American lieutenants who went into the mining districts of Poland discovered slums, poverty and bestiality among the population of which the Polish nobleman knew nothing. Red Cross nurses traveled in cold trains to bring drugs, medicine and bandages to the sick and the dying in the distant provinces of Poland, while in Warsaw the aristocracy knew nothing of these things.

The Polish nobility apparently was doing nothing for its own people.

"The people of Poland," one American said to me, "give one the impression that they are waiting for a miracle to come and set their house in order for them, and vaguely one has the feeling that they expect that miracle to come from America."

Paderewski rode into the Presidency on the crest of the Wilson wave of enthusiasm. His party, the National Democrats, in order to oust the Socialist administration of Moraczewski and to get into power with Paderewski at the head, rode to the Wilson legend hard. The cry was raised throughout the country that a vote for Paderewski was a vote for American food and American support of all kinds.

Paderewski was elected. He appointed what he called a "fach" cabinet, a cabinet of experts. They would build up the country industrially, economically, commercially. Thy would reopen factories.

But with the accession of Paderewski to the Presidency there opened a delightful social season for the women of the Polish nobility. The opera was going full tilt all winter.

Paderewski's predecessor, Minister-President Andreas Moraczewski, was content with asking that Danzig be made a free port. Territorially Moraczewski asked for Poland only "what is ours ethnographically" adding that "we do not want what is German and Ukrainian." With the entry of Paderewski the Polish press changed its tone completely. Taking its cue from the minister-president, it was now speaking of a great Poland, a Poland that was to be a new power in Central Europe and was to fall heir to the civilisations of Russia and Germany. The Polish people were given to understand that such a "great Poland" was what the Allies desired.

And Paderewski not only upheld this view, but propagated it. In his first message to the Diet he outlined a Poland embracing 42,000,000 people, with Danzig as its seaport, with Vilna as its second capital and parts of Lithuania, White Russia and Volhynia as its tributaries. The newspapers echoed these sentiments. They were received with enthusiasm in the fashionable cafes on Novy Swiat (the Nevsky Prospekt of Warsaw) by the aristocracy. And in spite of the protests of the Socialists, men of six classes, that is, from the year 1896 to 1901, inclusive, were called to the colors, giving Poland a potential army of half a million with which to help acquire and maintain the "great Poland" of 42,000,000 population.

With the announcement that Poland was not to get Danzig, not to get it outright, the friendship for the Allies, and especially America, took a sudden drop. The Paderewski regime, with equal suddenness, became the subject of sharp, critical scrutiny. It had neglected domestic questions for its foreign policy. Now that foreign policy lay in the dust and the internal conditions of the country were chaotic.

The extent of this economic chaos in Poland can best be seen when one makes a cursory examination of the work of the Polish Diet. I arrived in Warsaw on the day the Diet was opened. When I left, nine weeks later, it was adjourning for the Easter holidays, after thirty sessions. Diligent search fails to disclose any steps taken by the Diet during the more than two months it was in session to meet the country's troublesome economic questions. The questions of parcelling some of the larger estates and the so-called crown lands among the landless peasantry, of rehabilitating the factories which are not running, of reviving commerce, of satisfying the dissatisfied workmen, and last, but most important, of doing something for the million unemployed, thousands of whom walked the streets of Warsaw barefooted in the months of February and March—all of these questions were left unattended by the Diet.

The consequence of this failure to act upon internal economic issues by the Paderewski regime was a startling growth of discontent among the working classes. By the thousands they now flocked to the workmen's councils, of which there is by this time one in every industrial city or town in Poland, or about 300 in all. The total membership of these workmen's councils is reliably estimated at nearly 500,000 workmen. These 500,000 organised workers, with slight exception, are at war with the government. They are at war in various ways—strikes, demonstrations, continuous propaganda against it. Thousands upon thousands of them are avowedly Bolshevik; the rest are on the verge of Bolshevism. The slightest provocation will force them into the Bolshevist stream.

Then there is the huge problem of food distribution.

While Poland is begging food for its starving peasants and unemployed workmen from America, peasants in certain Polish provinces are known to hoard grain for speculation and the government is afraid to proceed against them, as then the peasant group in the Diet, which is now forming the Center, may swing to the Left, giving thereby the parties of the Left a majority and breaking the present regime.

While in the humbler sections of Warsaw the poor have not even sufficient black bread to sustain them, in the aristocratic cafes of Warsaw the nobility and moneyed classes of Poland, at fabulous prices, to be sure, consume the best quality of food, the daintiest kinds of pastries, cakes and rolls of the whitest flour.

These conditions have aroused much resentment in the growing American colony in Warsaw—a colony composed of men and women who have come to help the Polish nation get on its feet. The matter finally came to the attention of Reginald C. Foster, who is the American unofficial charge d'affaires at Warsaw. Mr. Foster took it up with the Polish authorities, with the result that this display of luxury was toned down; the baking of fancy cakes was temporarily forbidden.

The following official communication, issued by the Ministry of the Interior, in explanation and excuse for the enactment of martial law, gives a fairly true picture of the chaotic conditions in Poland. The communique says:

"In view of the material destruction of the country, in view of the armed attacks by neighboring governments, in view of the generally disordered condition of economic life, which was called out by the many years of war, the upbuilding of the Polish government is proceeding under extremely difficult conditions. These conditions can be overcome only by complete internal quiet and by unanimous collaboration of the people with the lawmaking Diet and with the government which is responsible for it.

"There are, however, so-called communistic groups which are as a matter of principle hostile to the upbuilding of the Polish republic. Instead of a government which should rest upon the laws made by the Sejm, these communist groups aim to create an organisation which should be united with Russia and which should rest upon the dictatorship of only one class of the population.

"The communists know that to create in Poland conditions similar to those in Russia will be possible only with the help of foreign armies and with the disorganisation of the Polish army. They have, therefore, developed a propaganda in the army and they are planning a united uprising together with the armies of the governments which are hostile to us.

"The aims of the communists have recently strengthened themselves by the overturn which has occurred in Hungary. They build their criminal hopes upon this movement and it is their intention now to use every form of popular excitement which is purposely created by them, not hesitating even to incite pogroms, in order to bring about confusion in the government. In this agitation there play an important role the foreigners who are now within the frontiers of Poland, especially the emissaries from the East, with which the Polish Republic is in a state of war. All of these circumstances have brought it about that the government should institute martial law in the entire domain of congress Poland. . . . . ."

Roosevelt's Greatest Victory

The Roosevelt family, obeying a self-imposed rule of good taste, has not been inclined to talk of its most distinguished member. A model of modest self-effacement, it has not sat in the first row with reflectors to fling back glory.

But Mrs. Douglas Robinson, sister of Colonel Roosevelt, has been moved to tell at a semi-private meeting something about the little boy she knew in nursery days. Letting her mind run back, she said:

"A little, dainty, narrow-chested boy in the nursery, suffering so that he could hardly breathe and propped up always with pillows—that was Theodore Roosevelt. He never said a word, never uttered a complaint, yet we all knew he suffered intensely. His asthma tormented him every moment, but there he sat quietly, thinking, writing, smiling. When he was nine years old my father built an open porch so that Theodore could live outdoors, and fitted it up with all sorts of gymnastic devices. 'You have got the mind, but you haven't got the body; you have got to make your body strong enough to do all that your mind wants to do,' he told my brother."

The exemplar of the strenuous life, his years crowded with achievement, fought and won his greatest victory in boyhood. That which came after was easy. He forced his tissues to obey, and so doing he performed the greater task of hardening his will. Tell it to the Froebelists, to the Montessorians, to the Freudians, who hold education consists in doing as one pleases and that the sin of sins is to thwart desires. Out of the depths of his experience Colonel Roosevelt derived the doctrine he ever preached: to work hard, study hard, play hard, hit the line hard.—New York Tribune.

The Gendarmes In Korea

(Japan Chronicle)

If the trouble in Korea has had no other result it has, at least, led to a prospect of the gendarmerie system being abolished. A "certain Cabinet Minister," quoted by the Mainichi, speaks in favor of abolition. The anonymous Minister remarks that the fact that the gendarmerie was the principal object of popular resentment during the recent disturbances convinces him of the necessity of its abolition. He finds it inconceivable that the gendarmerie was the cause of the disturbances, but he says that the fact deserves special notice that the rioters directed their hostile attention to the gendarmerie offices and the gendarmes, while leaving the Japanese residents generally unmolested. This is a very interesting piece of testimony. The Seoul Press has frequently referred to the outrages committed on Japanese civilians, both men and women, though with a suspicious omission of names. It has referred to the manner in which their indignation was roused by these outrages whenever it has had occasion to explain away the bad conduct of Japanese civilians towards the Koreans. It will be remembered that the most vigorous assailants of the Rev. John Thomas were some of these indignant civilians, and it may be very safely assumed that this was not the only occasion on which they found an opportunity to express their indignation in deeds. The Mainichi's Cabinet Minister goes on to say that so much was the animosity of the Koreans confined to the gendarmes that an impression was even created that the independence the Koreans claim is their emancipation from gendarmerie rule rather than from the Japanese regime. Whatever may be the case, he says, there is no denying the fact that the system is defective in some respects. Inasmuch as the gendarmerie are trained to undertake military police duties neither their name nor their appearance is calculated to impress the people favorably. Compared with them the police are in favor. The difficulty, the Minister says, is to raise the policemen in sufficient numbers to replace the several thousand gendarmes now posted at different parts of the peninsula. It might be all the better if there were fewer custodians of the law—they would create less irritation.

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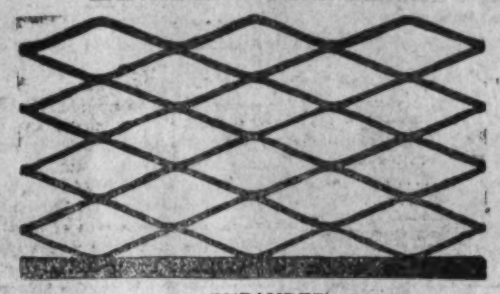

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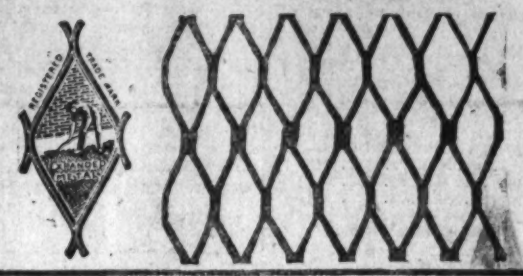

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Bringing Up Father — By George McManus

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While census figures carefully taken in Argentina, Australia, and the United States show no increase in the number of cattle, in recent normal years, all three countries in those years show great expansion of beef exports and large gains in home consumption of beef. This would seem to be impossible, and would be except for the great advances made in the quick and economical production of meat. Of the devices used by farmers to increase beef production, up-breeding, that has resulted in heavier animals, is now resorted to as a means for rapid beef making, and animals of heavy breed, fed to bring mature weight early, are slaughtered at much younger ages thus greatly increasing the turnover.

Argentina, the United States, and Australia, in the order given, are the chief beef-exporting countries of the world, and Uruguay and New Zealand are of large, though of secondary, importance, while Brazil has started beef production and export that will assume enormous proportions if expectations are realised. These facts are shown in figures of the Federal Bureau of Crop Estimates.

The United States was far in the lead as an exporter of beef for many years, until the beef-producing resources of Argentina began to be utilised systematically. By 1909 Argentina took precedence in exports, although it had temporarily held it in 1903. While the beef exports of the United States were seriously declining from 1911 to 1914, until in the latter year they were less than the imports, Australia stepped ahead of this country as a beef exporter and held second place, after Argentina, until 1915.

The beef export of the United States reached a summit of 731,000,000 pounds in the fiscal year beginning in 1906, and there was only a trace of imports. A downhill course followed, and by 1914 the imports exceeded the exports by 93,000,000 pounds. In that year the imports were 259,000,000 pounds, but in subsequent years beef imports have been much less, although considerable, and they should be subtracted from the exports to arrive at the national beef surplus. This surplus, including a share of the unidentified meat, quickly rose to 425,000,000 pounds in 1915, was considerably below this quantity in the two following years, and expanded to 766,000,000 pounds in 1918, overtopping the highest previous year, 1906, by 35,000,000 pounds. The gross exports of domestic beef in 1918 were about 800,000,000 pounds.

Argentina had forged steadily ahead and permanently passed the United States in exports of beef in 1909, in which year the Argentine exports amounted to 621,000,000 pounds. By 1917 this quantity was more than doubled, and the record of that year stands at 1,334,000,000 pounds, including the meat unidentified in the trade report.

As far back as 1895 Australia exported 250,000,000 pounds of beef, but the subsequent exports were much below this until 1910, when 252,000,000 pounds were exported. The quantity rose to 491,000,000 pounds in 1915 and is recorded as 165,000,000 pounds in 1916 and 341,000,000 pounds in 1917.

Beef exports in these three countries are not uniformly related to the number of cattle supposed to be on hand, either by census enumeration or by estimate. In the United States there were 51,000,000 cattle on farms on June 1 in the census year 1890, 68,000,000 cattle in 1900, and 62,000,000 cattle on April 15, 1910. At the low tide of 1913 and 1914 the cattle numbered only 56,500,000, but recovery followed to 68,000,000 cattle in 1919, equaling the record for 1900.

Argentine cattle never exceeded 29,124,000 head, the census report for 1908. The census of 1914 found only 25,867,000 cattle, and the estimate for 1918 is 27,050,000 cattle. In Australia the number of cattle has ranged from about 9,000,000 to 12,000,000 head during the last nineteen years, and in the more recent years has remained at 10,000,000 to 11,000,000 head.

It is apparent from the foregoing figures that increase of cattle in these three countries is a matter of some difficulty. A promising progression for a few years has been followed by a reversion, and this again by a progression, but in each of these countries the present number of cattle barely equals the number of about twenty years ago, and yet the average yearly exports of beef from these countries increased from 925,000,000 pounds in 1895-1904 to 1,344,000,000 pounds in 1905-1914, and to 1,909,000,000 pounds in 1915-1917.

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AMERICANISING HOME COOKS

Oatmeal And Milk Win Foreign Housewives From Old-World Ideals

The families of thousands of foreigners in America suffer in health, physique, and financially from too much home cooking. A woman who comes from a country where housewives of her class have fed their families for generations on black bread, oil, cheese, and a few greens to be plucked at great pains finds it hard to go beyond that limit though the American market not far from her door offers dozens of more palatable, wholesome, and healthful foods. Her income or household allowance is probably much greater than she was accustomed to at home, but instead of turning to new foods that the larger capacity for outlay puts within her reach, she buys more and higher grade oil, richer cheese and larger loaves of the same bread she has always known. In her home land she and her family suffered fewer ills from such a diet because all the articles were scarce and they had barely enough, and sometimes less. With comparatively limitless resources here and desire bred of the lifting of long restraint upon appetite, daily life becomes more or less a daily gorge of the foods that were harmless when limited by the meagreness of European income. Teachers tell of small children coming to school mornings, their little bodies distended with bread and cheese and sour wine, physically and mentally unfitted for their day's tasks. Child welfare workers find hundreds of cases of under-nourishment in families where, counted in dollars and cents, most liberal allowance is made for food, and no member ever goes hungry in the sense that the stomach is empty. But the food they take is wholly unsuited to their years or habits, and lack of milk and the absence of diversified diet makes them constant patrons of the corner drug store where laxatives and other cure-alls are blazoned across the windows.

As a part of the campaign for Americanisation several public agencies have taken up the matter of teaching foreign women how to live and keep themselves and their families healthy for less money. A recent canvas by Home Demonstration Agents of the Department of Agriculture and the foreign workers of the International Institute in Bayonne, where there are large Italian and Polish colonies, revealed that most of the cheap and nutritious American foods were unknown to Italian and Polish housewives. Oatmeal was selected as a good basis on which to institute reform being cheap highly nutritious and healthful for children and adults and easily prepared. In one month the home demonstration agents found hundreds of households in which oatmeal had never been heard of, and induced twenty-five housewives to learn to prepare it and make it a part of the daily diet. In these families there are ninety-two children who had lived exclusively on food suited only to men engaged at the heaviest labor.

One pathetic case discovered was that of a household where the mother had recently died of influenza, leaving a girl of 13 and six younger children for this sister-mother to care for. The father was away from home all day but did his best to give the brood a breakfast such as he had before going to work and a similar supper when he returned in the evening. For food during the day he left $1 each morning with his daughter. Coffee and cake were the only desserts she had known when her mother lived and that daily dollar gave the family a continuous revel of coffee and cake. The demonstration agents taught the child the delights of oatmeal with sugar and fresh sweet milk and also how to prepare it. The father was induced to try the new dish, and he liked it so well that there is now danger that the demonstration agents will have to teach the family the need for diversifying even with milk and oatmeal.

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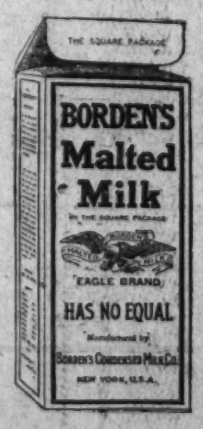

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taken hot just before retiring. Consisting of rich creamy milk, extracts of wheat and barley malt (in powder and non-alcoholic), it will soothe tired nerves and induce sound, refreshing sleep, without reaction.

Connell Bros. Company,
AGENTS

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Those inside of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first signs of any irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 5/- from MARTIN Chemist SOUTHAMPTON. ENG.

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FOR OVER 30 YEARS WE HAVE HAD RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVES IN THE FAR EAST AND HAVE MADE A COMPLETE STUDY OF PAINT AND VARNISH PROBLEMS IN TROPICAL COUNTRIES. THIS EXPERIENCE IS AT YOUR SERVICE BY COMMUNICATING WITH OUR LOCAL BRANCH

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FACTORIES

WILKINSON, HEYWOOD & CLARK, LTD
GREAT BRITAINS LARGEST PAINT & VARNISH MAKERS, FOUNDED
Caledonian Works. POPLAR. LONDON. E.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
July	18 —	Seattle	West Munham	Am.	R. D. Co.
July	19 —	San Francisco	Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co
July	20 —	San Francisco	West Sequana	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
July	20 —	San Francisco	Cardareta	Am.	R. D. Co.
July	20 —	San Francisco	Stanley Dollar	Br.	R. D. Co.
July	23 —	Seattle, etc.	Katori Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
July	23 —	San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.
July	24 —	Vancouver	Bessie Dollar	Br.	R. D. Co.
Aug.	2 —	San Francisco	Siberia Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.
Aug.	9 —	Vancouver	E. of Asia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Aug.	10 —	Seattle, etc.	Suwa Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Aug.	13 —	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Aug.	16 —	San Francisco	Colombia	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Aug.	16 —	San Francisco	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.
Aug.	22 —	San Francisco	Nanking	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Aug.	27 —	Vancouver	Melville Dollar	Br.	R. D. & Co.
Aug.	28 —	San Francisco	Tancred	Am.	R. D. Co.
Aug.	— —	San Francisco	West Conab	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Sept.	9 —	San Francisco	Korea Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.
Sep.	13 —	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Sept.	14 —	San Francisco	China	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Sep.	— —	San Francisco	West Vaca	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

July	19 —	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Yawata Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
July	23 —	N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama	Yamashiro Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
July	23 —	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
July	25 —	N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama	Chikugo Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
July	25 —	Kobe	Kamo Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
July	26 —	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kumano Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
July	30 —	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Takeshima Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
July	31 —	Kobe & Yokohama	Andre Lebon	Fr.	M.M. Cie
Aug.	1 —	N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama	Kasuga Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR EUROPE INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

	— —	London	Altai Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
July	20 —	Genoa	Glenavy	Br.	G. L. E. A.
July	20 —	London	Awa Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
July	21 —	London	Sado Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
July	21 —	London	Pembrokeshire	Br.	G. L. E. A.
July	22 —	Bombay	Dilwara	Br.	P.&O.S.N. Co.
July	24 —	London	Helenus	Br.	B. & S.
July	25 —	Liverpool	Tydeus	Br.	B. & S.
July	31 —	London	Neleus	Br.	B. & S.
July	— —	London	Kansas	Am.	J.M. & Co.
July	— —	London	Kentucky	Am.	J.M. & Co.
Aug.	4 —	London	Kitano Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Aug.	7 —	Liverpool	Deucalion	Br.	B. & S.
Aug.	17 —	London	Nagoya	Br.	P.&O.S.N. Co.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

July	17	4.00 Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
July	17	2.00 Hongkong & Canton	Teon	Br.	B. & S.
July	18	5.30 Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
July	18	4.30 Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S. Co.
July	18	— Hongkong & Canton	Kwanglee	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
July	18	— Amoy, H'kong, C'ton	Sunning	Br.	B. & S.
July	19	D.L. S'tow, H'kong, C'ton	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
July	19	— Foochow	Hacan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
July	22	D.L. Hongkong & Canton	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
July	25	— Manila & Hongkong	E. of Asia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
July	26	— Manila & Hongkong	Colombia	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co
July	26	— Hongkong	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
July	31	— Hongkong	Monteagle	Br.	C.P.O.S.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

July	18	D.L. W'wei, Chinwangtao	Chinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
July	18.	3.00 W'wei, C'foo, T'sin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
July	19	D.L. Tsingtau	Kwangse	Br.	B. & S.
July	19	10.00 W'wei, C'foo, T'sin	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.
July	20	D.L. Newchwang	Hanyang	Br.	B. & S.
July	21	— Vladivostok	Tungus	Rus.	S.H. & Co.
July	22	D.L. Newchwang	Ningpo	Br.	B. & S.
July	22	7.00* Dairen and Tsingtau	Sakaki Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.

FOR RIVER PORTS

July	17	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
July	17	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kutwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
July	18	D.L. Hankow	Tungting	Br.	B. & S.
July	18	D.L. River ports	Kiukiang	Br.	B. & S.
July	18	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tuckwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
July	18	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.
July	18	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Yohyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
July	19	— Hankow, etc.	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
July	19	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
July	19	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Siangyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
July	20	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangfoo	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.

*A.M. M.N.—MIDNIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. Kiangwah, Captain McArthur, will leave on Thursday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str Kutwo, 2,664 tons, Captain Gibb, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunts Wharf on Thursday, July 17, about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Chungking Captain J. Meathrel, will leave or Saturday, July 19, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Kinkiang, Captain J. Peacock, will leave on Friday, July 18, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer Yohyang Maru, Captain Y. Ikeda, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on Friday, July 18, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA. No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Tuckwo, 3,770 tons, Captain Campbell, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunts Wharf on Friday, July 18, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Ngankin, Captain H. A. Wavell, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, July 18, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Wuchang, Captain Pickard, will leave on Saturday, July 19, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer Siangyang, Maru, Captain J. A. Scott, will be despatched form N.Y.K. Mail Wharf on Saturday, July 19, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA. No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer Tachang Maru, Captain Y. Taniguchi, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on Monday, July 21, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA. No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Chartered Str. Hwahlee, 1,151 tons, Captain Olsen, will sail for the abovementioned ports from Hunts Wharf on Monday, July 21, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Icongwo, 3,925, tons, Captain Findelson, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunts Wharf on Tuesday, July 22, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

For Southern Ports

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Yuan, Captain A. J. Scott, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, July 17, at 2 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage No. 401.

NINGPO.—The Str. Kiangteen, will leave on Thursday afternoon at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

TAKAO (FROMOSA) via FOOCHOW and KEELUNG.—The Str. Keelung Maru, Captain Y. Fukami, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wahrf on July 17, at 2 p.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at 1 p.m. on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4. The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 & 4047.

Ningpo:—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Hsin Peking, Captain A. Stott R. N. R., will leave from the French Bund on Friday, July 18, at 5:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOY, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Sunning, Captain W. Benson, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Friday, July 18, at ——— For Freight or Passage apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The Str. Kwanglee, Captain A. P. Sangster, will leave on Friday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Hacan, Captain F. H. Wallace, will leave on Saturday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

SWATOW, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Yingchow, Captain E. B. Simons, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, July 19, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG.—The Str. Canada Maru, Captain T. Nemoto, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on August 19, at —— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel Central No. 4234 & 4235.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Sinkiang, Captain G. W. Eedy, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, July 22, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Northern Ports

WEIHAIWEI & CHINWANGTAO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Chinkiang, Captain G. D. S. Mills, will leave on Friday, July 18, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tungchow, Captain Harris, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, July 18, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

CHINWANGTAO DIRECT.—The K.M.A. Str. Kaiping, will despatch on Friday, July 18. For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, 1 Jinkee Road, Tel. Central 1115.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Shuntien, Captain Northcome, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, July 19, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Te. No. 401.

TSINGTAO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Kwangse, Captain W. McDonald, will leave on Saturday, July 19, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

NEWCHWANG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Hanyang, Captain C. W. Puckett, will leave on Sunday, July 20, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

Vladivostok.—The Steamer Tungus, Captain Krachmaleff, will leave Shanghai on July 21. For Freight or Passage, apply to S. Heimann & Co., 19A Canton Road (Telephone No. Central 1604).

TIENTSIN and DAIREN.—The Steamer Kohoku Maru, Captain M. Tsubaki, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on July 22, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel No. 4234 and 4235.

NEWCHWANG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Ningpo, Captain W. J. Freer, will leave on Tuesday, July 22, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Tel.

For Foreign Ports

TACOMA & SEATTLE CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer Arabia Maru, Captain T. Saito, will be despatched on Sunday, July 20. Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. The steam-alunch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's Jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel No. 4234 & 4047.

LONDON via HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, PORTSAID MARSEILLES & ANTWERP.—The Steamer Amazon Maru, Captain A. Kobayashi, will be despatched from the Co.'s No. 9 Buoy on August 6. For Freight please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

LONDON via HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, PORTSAID MARSEILLES & ANTWERP.—The Steamer Altai Maru, Captain T. Fuchigami, will be despatched from the Co.'s No. 9 Buoy on August, For Freight please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel Central No. 4234 & 4235.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTSZE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.
FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.—S.S. Woosung, Luenyi, Ngankin, Poyang, Tatung, Wuchang and Chungking.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight (except Chungking which sails from Pootung at midnight). These steamers connect at Hankow with the Company's regular sailings on the Middle Yangtsze and Hunan Lines.

The steamers Wuchang and Chungking are specially fitted to handle heavy lifts, etc., but have no accommodation for Foreign passengers.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday and every third Monday and Thursday.

For WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN (and Peking via TIENTSIN).—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shunden and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailings every Tuesday and Saturday and every alternate Thursday.

For AMOY, SWATOW, HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Sulyang, Sunning, Sinkiang, Yingchow, Singan and Xeifong.—Sailing from the French Bund. Weekly service every Thursday to Amoy and every Sunday to Swatow. Connections at Hongkong with service to Philippines and Australian ports will be advised upon application.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday mornings.

For NINGPO—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4.30 p.m.

The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons, and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE" obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co. (Astor House), or from Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son, Russo-Asiatic Bank Buildings, 15 The Bund.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

Freight: Telephone Central 77. Agents, 21-23 French Bund.
Passage: Telephone Central 401.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S.CO

AMERICAN STEAMERS
TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE
"ECUADOR" VENEZUELA" "COLOMBIA"
AMERICAN REGISTRY
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (Subject to Change)

For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu		For Hongkong via Manila	
S.S. Ecuador	July 19	S.S. Colombia	July 26
*S.S. West Sequana	July 20	*S.S. West Vaca	Aug. —
*S.S. West Conab	Aug. —	S.S. Venezuela	Aug. 23
S.S. Colombia	Aug. 16	*S.S. West Sequana	Sept. —
*S.S. West Vaca	Sept. —	S.S. Ecuador	Sept. 20
S.S. Venezuela	Sept. 13		

*Cargo only

Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two bed staterooms only. No Upper Berths. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

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For Saigon, Singapore, Calcutta and Colombo	For San Francisco via Honolulu
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OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Osaka Mercantile Steamship Co.
Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to Alteration)

FOR LONDON (Via Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo, Portsaid, Marseilles and Antwerp).

	Tons	Capt.	Arrive	Leave
*AMAZON MARU	18,000	A. Kobayashi,	Aug. 2	Aug. 6
*ALTAI MARU	18,000	D. Fuchigami,	August	

FOR NORTH AMERICA (Tacoma, Seattle and Vancouver) via Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama.
In connection with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Ry.

	Tons	Capt.	Arrive	Leave.
*ARABIA MARU	18,000	T. Saito,	July 18	July 19

FOR HONGKONG

			Arrive	Leave.
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SHANGHAI BRANCH OFFICE
TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP CO.)
Imperial Japanese and U.S.M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai, via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO

TENYO MARU	July 23, 1919
SIBERIA MARU	Aug. 2, 1919
SHINYO MARU	Aug. 16, 1919
KOREA MARU	Sept. 13, 1919
TENYO MARU	Oct. 6, 1919

FOR HONGKONG

SHINYO MARU	July 26, 1919
TENYO MARU	Sept. 22, 1919

All steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up-to date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Launcry, Children's Nursery, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performance Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

Lay-Over privileges allowed to all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, and CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LD.

Railway transportation betweenNagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama may be had on application to the purser.

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North China Insurance Co.'s Buildings,
Telephone No. 3229. Entrance 71 Szechuen Road.

Race Course 5:15 o'clock
THIS AFTERNOON
BASEBALL
EXHIBITION GAME
4th Philippine Infantry
VS.
15th U. S. Infantry of Tientsin
Benefit B.W.W.A. and American School
Admission Free to Baseball Club Members and Holders of Series Tickets
Admission to General Public $1.00
(This space donated by CHINA MAIL S. S. Co., Ltd.)

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(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to Alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE

For Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Portsaid, and England:

	Tons		
SADO MARU	12,500	Capt. T. Hori,	July 21
KITANO MARU	16,000	Capt. K. Yoshikawa,	Aug. 4

AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B. C., and Seattle, Washington.

KATORI MARU	19,000	Capt. E. Tozawa,	July 23
SAWA MARU	22,000	Capt. R. Shimidzu,	Aug. 10

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. J. Nakajima,	July 23
CHIKUGO MARU	5,500	Capt. Y. Yoshida,	July 25
KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. T. Sekine,	Aug. 1

MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE

YAWATA MARU	7000	Capt. H. Nojiri,	July 19
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. S. Murazumi,	July 23
KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. S. Saito,	July 26
TAKESHIMA MARU	4,500	Capt. R. Arakida,	July 30

FOR JAPAN

KAMO MARU	16,000	Capt. M. Nakamura,	July 25

FOR HONGKONG

KASHIMA MARU	19,000	Capt. M. Naduda,	Aug. 8

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

SUWA MARU	21,000	Capt. R. Shimidzu,	July 17

AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila).

NIKKO MARU	10,000	Capt. G. Yamazaki,	July 23
AKI MARU	12,500	Capt. F. C. Cope,	August 20
TANGO MARU	14,000	Capt. M. Nishimura,	Sept. 24

CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

BOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information apply to
T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

CHINESE GOVERNEMENT RAILWAYS
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

March 15th, 1919, and until further notice

Mail 101.	Mail 3.		Miles	Peking-Mukden Line			Mail 4.
20.35	8.35		0	dep.	Peking	arr.	
23.45	11.12			arr.	Tientsin-Central	dep.	19.50
23.50	11.17		84	dep.	Tientsin-Central	arr.	17.00
24.00	11.26			arr.	Tientsin-East	dep.	16.58
19.55			524	arr.	Mukden	dep.	16.45

Local 5.	Mail 3.	Exp. 1.		Tientsin-Pukow Line			Exp. 2.	Mail 4.	Local 6.
6.45	9.45	11.30	0	dep.	Tientsin-East	arr.	17.05	15.45	20.15
6.55	9.55	11.40		arr.	Tientsin-Central	dep.	16.55	15.35	20.05
7.25	10.15	11.56	2.71	dep.	Tientsin-Central	arr.	16.31	15.20	12.45
13.02	16.00	15.30	74	dep.	Tsangchow	dep.	13.05	11.28	15.28
16.40	19.20	18.08	148	dep.	Techow	dep.	10.33	8.47	11.56
19.57	22.12	20.21	—	arr.	Tsinanfu	dep.	8.06	6.00	8.30
7.	2		220		3				8.
6.00	22.25	20.31	—	dep.	Tsinanfu	arr.	7.56	5.40	19.02
9.27	1.09	24.31	266	dep.	Taianfu	dep.	6.01	3.25	16.24
12.27	3.47	0.38		arr.	Yenchowfu	dep.	3.49	0.40	13.00
12.47	4.02	0.48	318	dep.	Yenchowfu	arr.	8.39	0.02	12.28
16.30	6.55	3.16	377	dep.	Liuchuang	dep.	1.20	21.24	9.26
19.02	8.45	4.50	—	arr.	Hsuchowfu	dep.	23.36	19.20	6.30
9.	2		420		2				10.
5.40	9.00	4.57	—	dep.	Hsuchowfu	arr.			20.50
11.26	13.02	8.38		arr.	Pengpu	dep.	23.29	19.00	
11.51	13.20	8.40	523	dep.	Pengpu	arr.	19.53	14.55	15.20
18.27	17.34	11.52	600	dep.	Chuchow	dep.	19.46	14.35	14.09
20.08	18.55	12.00	631	arr.	Pukow	dep.	16.48	10.50	8.27
									6.40

N. Exp.	Exp.			Shanghai-Nanking Line			Exp.	N. Exp.
23.00	14.20	0		dep.	Nanking-Ferry	arr.	14.15	6.50
7.00	21.00	193		arr.	Shanghai-North	dep.	7.55	23.00

Yenchowfu-Taianfu Branch Line					Liuchang-Taochuang Branch Line						
13.10	4.19	d. Yenchowfu a.	12.08	23.53	21.39	16.40	9.39	d. Liuchang a.	6.28	15 50	21.00
14.03	5.05	a. Taianfu d.	11.15	23.09	22.40	17.50	10.40	a. Taochuang d.	5.15	14.40	19.50

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

The T. P. K. Express Trains are provided with 1st and 2nd class Sleeping, Dining accommodations and 3rd class cars only for 3rd class Through Passengers and servants accompanying 1st and 2nd class passengers.

Passengers travelling on the T. P. K. Express Trains must hold Express Extra Tickets in addition to passenger tickets. Application for Sleeping Accommodation should be made at the earliest possible moment to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order
THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, March, 1919.

Large Display Advertisements
intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press
should be sent in before **5 p.m. on Friday**

FRENCH PEOPLE ARE MUCH LIKE AMERICANS

Professor Finds Temperaments Of Two Peoples Are Similar

New York, June 7.—Prof. Andre Fribourg, professor of history in the Chaptal College of the University of Paris, who served as a soldier during the war and was wounded at Verdun, has been touring the United States for the past five months, lecturing and gathering information for the French press and government on American-French relations. Professor Fribourg is the author of a dozen books, mainly on modern history topics relating to foreign affairs.

In an article in a New York paper, he says "The American and the French people more nearly resemble each other than do any other two nations in the world. Therefore, when I return to Paris, I shall report to my Government that every encouragement should be given to a close understanding between yourselves and ourselves.

"You Americans, as far as temperament is concerned, are the direct descendants of the English of Shakespeare's day. You are not like the present inhabitants of the British Isles. You resemble more the Elizabethan English, who were more like the French than the English of today. That is why you have so many traits in common with the modern French. When Shakespeare wrote his plays, the French and English were similar. From that time on the English character in the British Isles did not develop along the same lines as the French. Only the English who came to America continued the tradition.

Alike In Temperament

"Americans and French are alike in temperament and persistent optimism. They have the same eager mentality. They react in similar manners to similar experiences. They are quick in thought and their vitality is never at rest. They are the modern Elizabethans. This fact, which I have discovered in America, has caused me to determine to recommend to the French government that an exchange of children be arranged between our two countries. American children between the ages of 15 and 16 should be sent to France to live in full home intimacy with French families. French children of the same impressionable age should come to the United States and be temporarily adopted here. By this means, the next generation in France and America would know one another as intimately as they knew themselves.

"I shall also urge upon the French Government the desirability of exchanging professors and students with American universities. I favor the universities of each country adopting one another as sister institutions, so that they shall have a greater sense of comradeship than usually follows the more formal exchanges of lecturers.

Views Were Too Distant

"These are some of the ways by which our impressions of each other can be molded by actual facts, instead of absurd rumors and false reports. The only reason Frenchmen and Americans have not been seen to resemble each other hitherto is because our views of each other have been too distant. We have trusted to casual visits instead of really studying our fundamental characteristics.

"Once it is understood how similarly we view life and how parallel our ideals, I believe we ought to be in a position to form a military entente. I am convinced the economic pressure which the League of Nations has created as its principal weapon will never be able to prevent wars. Germany not only resisted the pressure, but fought the world almost to a victorious end. The League of Nations must have military weapons until the spirit of idealism has permeated the peoples of the earth. The best weapon of this kind would be a Franco-American entente, making known to the world that the armies and navies of both countries have been united as formal allies for the preservation of peace. The Franco-American union is the world's peace."

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1919

Date and Destination	Per	Chi.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Reg
Today.							
River Ports	Train & Str.	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
Weihaiwei and Chefoo	Tungchow	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	do	..	17.00	..	..	..	22.00
Amoy and Hongkong	Sunning	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Sunning	22.00	..	..	..	..	..
Vladivostok and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
Hongkong and Canton	Kwangtee	22.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
Weihaiwei	Chinkiang	22.00	17.00	..	..	..	22.00
Foochow	Keelung M.	11.00	11.30	..	..	..	22.00
Manila and Hongkong	Suwa Maru	..	9.30	..	..	..	10.30
Australia, via Hongkong	Sunning	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Hongkong	Kwangtee	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Vladivostok	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
V'stock and Siberia via Pukow and Harbin (Daily expect Sunday)	Train	..	..	..	17.00	..	17.00
Ningpo	Kiangteen	..	15.00	..	..	..	..
Tientsin	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Hankow	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Tomorrow.							
Japan, H'lulu, Canada, U.S.A. and Europe, via U.S.A.	Ecuador	..	17.00	..	..	..	17.00
Weihaiwei and Chefoo	Kingsing	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Yingchow	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Kingsing	..	17.00	..	..	..	22.00
River Ports	Train & Str.	22.00	..	..	..	..	..
Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Kwongsang	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
Swatow and Hongkong	do	..	17.00	..	..	..	22.00
Swatow and Hongkong	Yingchow	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Vladivostok and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
Saturday, July 19.							
River Ports	Train & Str.	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
Weihaiwei and Chefoo	Shuntien	9.00	..	..	..	..	8.30
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	do	..	9.00	..	..	..	..
Japan, Canada, U.S.A. & E'pe.	Ecuador	16.00	..	..	..	..	..
Japan & America	Yawata Maru	19.30	..	..	..	..	15.30
Japan Ports	do	..	17.00	..	..	..	19.00
Sunday, July 20.							
Manila direct	Colombia	16.00	..	..	..	..	..
Monday, July 21.							
Hongkong and Canton	Sinkiang	22.00	..	..	..	..	15.30
Hongkong	do	..	17.00	..	..	..	22.00
Tuesday, July 22.							
H'kong, S. Ports, Straits, Ceylon, India and Europe, via Suez	Dilwara	..	16.00	..	..	..	16.00

† Parcels only.
B Letters and boxes with declared value 7.30; parcel post 5 p.m.
E and money orders 4 p.m. Registered articles 5 p.m. on previous day.

The Chinese Post office will close two mails daily for Tsingtao, Tientsin, Peking, etc.
a.—at 21 for S. N. R. 23 o'clock train
b.—at 7 for S. N. R. 7:55 o'clock train
Mails closed by 7:55 train should reach Tientsin only 46 minutes later than those closed for the previous nigha's train.

VESSELS IN HARBOR AND AT WOOSUNG

Date		From	Ship's Name	Flag Agents
May	12	San Francisco	Korsnaes	Am.
May	15	Japan	Yeiraku Maru	Jap. S. Shokai
May	23	San Francisco	Wergeland	Am. S. & Dix.
June	9		Nancy Moller	Br. M. & Co.
June	17	Cruise	Pacific	Dan. G. N. T. Co.
June	19	Japan	Tenju Maru	Jap.
June	21	Japan	Taito Maru	Jap.
			Ralph Moller	Br. M. & Co.
June	29	River ports	Chingchang	Chi.
June	30	Tsingtau	Senzan Maru	Jap. S. Shokai
July	3	.....	Hwahhsin	Chi.
July	8	Hongkong	Tajima Maru	Jap.
July	9	Hankow	Meian	Am. Socony.
July	10	River ports	Loongwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
July	11	Hongkong	Hwahkuef	Chi R. & S.
July	11	Japan	Sakigake Maru 2	Jap.
July	11	Japan	Kaio Maru	Jap. S. Shokai
July	12	Japan	Matsura Maru	Jap.
July	12	Seattle	Javary	Am. B.A.T. Co.
July	12	Hongkong	Kwanglee	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
July	13	Hongkong	Kwongsang	Br. J. M. & Co.
July	13	River Ports	Tingting	Br. B. & S.
July	14	Hongkong	Teli	Chi.
July	14	River Ports	Sunning	Br. B. & S.
July	14	River Ports	Chungking	Br. B. & S.
July	14	River Ports	Klangyung	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
July	14	San Francisco	Fengyang Maru	Jap. N. K. K.
July	14	Cruise	Diablo	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
July	14	Cruise	Chuentiao	Chi. Customs
July	15	Japan	Liuhsing	Chi. Customs
July	15	Tsingtau	Meichu Maru	Jap.
July	15	London	Keelung M.	Jap. O. S. K.
July	15	Hongkong	Glenavy	Br. G. L. E. A.
July	15	Liverpool	Yusang	Br. J.M. & Co.
July	16	Japan	Pakwo	Chi. S.P.S.N. Co.
July	15		Euryades	Br. B. & S.
July	15	River Ports	Liverpool M.	Jap. N.Y.K.
July	15	Foochow	Chinkiang	Br. B. & S.
July	15		Klangwah	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
July	15	Chinwangtao	Kienhsin	Br. W. & Co.
July	15	Hongkong	Tenryu Maru	Jap.
July	15	Japan	Kaiping	Br. K.M.A.
July	15	Japan	Klukiang	Br. B. & S.
July	16	Tsingtau	Daitoku Maru	Jap. M.B.K.
July	16	Foochow	Teikai Maru	Jap.
July	16	Japan	Mikuni Maru	Jap. S. M. R.
July	16	River Ports	Haean	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
July	16	River Ports	Shokiku Maru	Jap.
July	16	Swatow	Taishin Maru	Jap.
July	16	Japan	Kutwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
July	16	Japan	Yohyang Maru	Jap. N.K.K.
July	16	Foochow	Wosang	Jap. M.S.K.
July	16	Japan	Kifune Maru	Jap N. Y. K.
July	16	Tientsin	Yawata Maru	Br. J.M. & Co.
July	16	Hongkong	Kienkong	Br. W. & Co.
July	16	Dairen	Irene	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
July	16	Bombay	Kwangtah	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
			Kobe Maru	Jap. S.M.R.
			Dilwara	Br. P.&O.S.N. Co.

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI LOCAL TIME IS ONE HOUR AHEAD OF RAILWAY TIME

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN" (MAIN LINE)

STATIONS	Local	Fast R	Slow	Coolie & Goods	Local	Express R	Local	Local	Express R
Shanghai North dep.	....	7.35	9.00	10.00	....	14.50	15.50	....	19.15
Jessfield dep.	....	7.51	9.16	10.23	....	15.06	16.06	....	19.30
Sicawei dep.	....	7.58	9.23	10.38	....	15.13	16.13	....	19.36
Lunghwa Junction dep.	....	8.15	9.40	10.53	....	15.30	16.29	....	19.5
Shanghai South dep.	....	*7.45*	*9.10*	*10.20*	*13.35*	*15.00*	*16.00*	*17.55*	*19.20*
Lunghwa Junction dep.	....	*8.15*	*9.40*	*10.53*	*13.52*	*15.30*	*16.29*	*18.19*	*19.50*
Songkiang dep.	....	8.59	10.48	12.02	....	16.07	17.42	....	20.26
Kashai dep.	....	9.51	11.52	13.28	....	16.53	18.49	....	21.2
Kashing dep.	7.40	10.25	12.30	14.35	....	17.22	19.20	....	21.5
Yehzah dep.	8.45	11.05	13.15	15.50	....	17.53	....	....	22.22
Changan dep.	9.45	11.41	14.00	16.50	....	18.24	....	....	22.58
Hangchow dep.	11.10	12.50	15.25	18.40	....	19.19	....	....	23.43
Zahkou arr.	11.33	13.10	15.50	19.10	....	19.35	....	....	24.00

ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS	Local	Local	Fast R	Slow	Local	Coolie and Goods	Express R	Local	Night Express
Zahkou dep.	....	....	6.30	7.55	....	9.20	14.10	15.50	17.50
Hangchow dep.	....	....	7.00	8.30	....	10.00	14.35	16.05	18 5
Changan dep.	....	....	8.04	9.48	....	11.40	15 20	17.26	19.03
Kashing dep.	....	....	8.41	10.31	....	12 39	15.51	18.40	19.55
Kashai dep.	....	7.15	9.28	11.22	....	14.10	16.30	19.30	20.15
Songkiang dep.	....	7.48	9.53	11.55	....	14.48	16.52	....	20.33
	....	9.05	10.47	12.59	....	16.08	17.40	....	21.36
Lunghwa Junction dep.	*8.15*	*10.38*	*11.38*	*14.08*	*15.33*	*17.23*	*18.23*	....	*22.23*
Shanghai South arr.	*8.35*	*10.55*	*11.58*	*14.28*	*15.50*	*17.40*	*18.40*	....	*22.40*
Lunghwa Junction dep.	....	10 39	11.36	14.06	....	17.08	18.26	....	22.17
Sicawei dep.	....	10.39	11.44	14.14	....	17.28	18.2	...	22.25
Jessfield dep.	....	10.46	11.51	14.21	....	17.37	18.30	...	22 31
Shanghai North arr.	....	11.00	12.05	14.35	....	17 55	18.5	...	22.45

KONZENCHIAO TO ZAHKOU (KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE) **ZAHKOU TO KONZENCHIAO**

Konzenchiao dep.	6.50	8.25	11.25	14.00	16.55	17 30	23.00	Zahkou dep.	....	10.10	12.25	....	....	18.40	....
Kenshangmun dep.	7.10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	17.45	23.15	Hangchow dep.	7.30	10.40	12 45	14.55	16.40	19.15	23.40
Hangchow dep.	7.20	9.15	11.52	14.24	16 25	18.07	23 25	Kenshangmun dep.	7.42	10.57	12.57	15.12	16.52	19.27	23.52
Zahkou arr.	....	9.40	12.10	....	....	18.25	....	Konzenchiao arr.	7.55	11.10	13.10	15.25	17.05	19.40	0.05

R. Restaurant Car.

Shipping Items

The I.-C. s.s. Tuckwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.N. s.s. Ngankin left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Siangyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Sinkiang left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Shengking left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai on Tuesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Hwahlee (Chartered) left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kianghsin left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Fengtien will leave Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Suiyang will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The I.-C. s.s. Kiangwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The H.O. s.s. Tehhsing will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Hwahta will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Woosung will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The M.M. s.s. Andre Lebon, with the French mails of June 23, will arrive at Saigon today and in Shanghai on July 27.

The P. and O. s.s. Dilwara arrived in Shanghai from Bombay yesterday afternoon and will leave for the same port via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo on Tuesday, July 22.

The P.M. s.s. Ecuador left Hongkong for Shanghai at noon yesterday and is due at Woosung early Saturday morning. The liner sails for San Francisco via Japan ports and Honolulu the same evening.

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender conveying passengers on board the O.S.K. s.s. Keelung Maru will leave the Canton Road Jetty at 1 p.m.

TOMORROW

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 1.30 p.m.

Monday, July 21, 1919.

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 9 p.m.

Friday, July 25, 1919.

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the R.V.F. s.s. Simbirsk will leave the Customs Jetty at 3 p.m.

Siccawei Weather Report

15.—Fine hot weather with moderate variable breezes at Shanghai. The barometers keep steadily very close to the average in our regions.

16.—Very fine and hot weather. Easy Easterly breezes.

Wednesday, July 16, 1919.

WEATHER	4 A.M.	9 A.M.
Bar. at 23° F. inches	29.69	29.72
Variation for 24 hrs.	0.00	0.00
Variation for 12 hrs.	†0.02	−0.01
Wind—Direction	SSE	N
Wind—Miles per hour	2.5	3.7
Temperature (Fahr.)	76°3	81°5
Humidity	98	81
Nebulosity (0-10)	8	9
Rainfall, inches	—	—

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	3635 B.
Chartered	£80 CNI
Russo-Asiatic	Tls. 250
Marine Insurances	
Canton	8435 Sa.
North China	$220
Union of Canton	$1k=$126 B.
Yangtsze	Tls. 250 B.
Far Eastern Ins. Co., Ltd.	$23 B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$133
Hongkong Fire	$330 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Def	
Indo-China Pref.	$158
"Shelf"	220/-XD B.
Shanghai Tug (o)	Tls. 58 XD B.
Shanghai Tug (f)	Tls. 37½ B.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 12½ B.
Oriental Cons	21/-
Raub	$2 B.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	$158 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 141 B.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 29
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 95 B.
Hongkong Wharf	[illegible] 95 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 76
China Land	[illegible] 60
Shanghai Land	Tls. 76
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 5
Shanghai Hotels Ltd.	Tls. 18
China Realty (ord.)	[illegible] 60
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 305
E-wo Pref	Tls. 86 B.
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 207½ B.
Oriental	Tls. 120 B.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 214
Kungyik	Tls. 85½
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 15.55
Yangtszepoo Pref.	Tls. 83
Industrials	
Butler Tiles	Tls. 25
China Sugar	$160 B.
Green Island	88½
Langkats	Tls. 19½ CNI
Major Bros	Tls. 5 [B.
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 105 B.
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	$12½ B.
Llewellyn	$30
Lane, Crawford	Tls. 88
Moutrie	$32
Watson	35.35 B.
Weeks	$11½
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 7½ B.
Amherst	Tls. 0.50
Anglo-Java	Tls. 7½ B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 3.15 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 22 B.
Batu Anam 1918	Tls. 0.75 B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 2 B.
Bute	Tls. 0.65 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 0.85 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 7½
Cheng	Tls. 1.90
Consolidated	Tls. 2½ B.
Dominion	Tls. 6½ B.
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 5½ B.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 13 B.
Kamunting	Tls. 4½ S.
Kapala	Tls. 0.30 B.
Kapayang	Tls. 10 B.
Karan	Tls. 8.10
Kota Bahroe	Tls. 4½ B.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 10½
Padang	Tls. 8.80
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 4½ B.
Permata	Tls. 2½
Repah	Tls. 0.80 B.
Samagaga	Tls. 0.70 B.
Seekee	Tls. 1
Semambu	Tls. 0.85 B.
Senswang	Tls. 8
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 0.50
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 6
S'hai Malay pref.	Tls. 8 B.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1
Sungala	Tls. 1
Sungei Duri	Tls. 8½
Sua Manggis	Tls. 3 B.
S'hai Kalantan	Tls. 0.50
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 0.85
Taiping	Tls. 1 B.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 0.70 B.
Tebong	Tls. 14 B.
Ulobri	Tls. 3½
Ziangbe	Tls. 32 B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I and E. Lumber	Tls. 350 S.
Culty Dairy	Tls. 13
S'hai Elec. and Asb.	$2
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 78½
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 21½
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 33
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 25
Shanghai Telephone	Tls. 75
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 155 B.

S. Sellers. Ss. Sales. B. Buyers.

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road

Telephone No. Central 398

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For U.S. Canada and Europe:
Per P.M. s.s. Ecuador .....July 19

For Europe
Per P. & O. s.s. Dilwara ..July 22

For Japan:
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata M. July 18

MAILS DUE

From U.S. and Canada
Per P.M. s.s. Colombia ....July 25

AMUSEMENTS

St. GEORGE'S GARDEN
Bubbling Well Road

Thursday, July 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th

Open Air Cinema Show

The World's Greatest Comedian

CHARLES CHAPLIN
CHARLES CHAPLIN

in

"SHOULDER ARMS"
"SHOULDER ARMS"

3 Reels of the greatest fun 3
3 he has ever made 3

The second of the great million dollars Chaplin pictures

Pathe's Gazette and other new Films

APOLLO THEATRE THURSDAY, JULY 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th

The Great Fox Film
"THE MAN FROM BITTER ROOTS"
Featuring
WILLIAM FARNUM

You will remember this great artiste in "When a Man Sees Red" In this picture his rugged personality aptly fits in with this wonderful picture of the "great out doors"

IT IS ONE OF THE GREAT CINEMA FILMS
(Pathe's American Gazette)

"Her Torpedoed Lover"
Mack Sennett's studio gives one of those screamingly funny comedies they are noted for.

Time and Prices as usual

Matinee: Saturday, 4 p.m.
George Fawcett
in
"The Frame-Up"

Matinee: Sunday, 3.30 p.m.
"The Lightning Raider"
Episode 7:—"Meshes of Evil"
Episode 8:—"The Cave of Dread"

Olympic Theatre

TONIGHT TONIGHT
HAZEL DAWN
IN
"THE HEART OF JENNIFER"
FIVE PARTS

Tomorrow night, July 18th
PAULINE FREDERICK
IN
"HER BETTER SELF"

Victoria Theatre

TONIGHT
BLANCHE SWEET
IN
"THE BLACK LIST"
Five Parts
AND OTHER NEW FILMS

THE TROCADERO
"THE TROC"
No. 14 ASTOR ROAD
(opposite Astor House Hotel)
A High-Class Café
GOOD THINGS TO EAT AND DRINK
"Jack" Raynes

JOHN C. SPOONER, ONCE SENATE LEADER, DEAD

Once Prominent Republican Leader From Wisconsin Succumbs At Age Of 76

New York, June 11.—John Colt Spooner, former United States Senator from Wisconsin, died at his home here early today, after an illness of several weeks. He suffered a relapse Monday, after having partially recovered from a nervous breakdown. Mr. Spooner was seventy-six years old, and because of his age his family entertained fear for his life when he was first stricken.

Served Long In Senate

John Colt Spooner, former United States Senator from Wisconsin, served in Washington for more than sixteen years, resigning in 1907 to take up the practice of law in New York City. He was elected to the Senate in 1885 and served until 1891. In 1897 he was re-elected.

He was born in Lawrenceville, Ind., January 6, 1843. In 1864, in response to Lincoln's call for volunteers, he raised a company among his fellow students at the University of Wisconsin. He enlisted in the 40th Wisconsin Infantry and attained the rank of captain while in the Indian outbreaks in the Sioux country. In 1865 he was brevetted major and was mustered out the following year.

After the war he began the study of law. He was admitted to the bar in 1867 and became assistant Attorney General of Wisconsin in 1869. Early in his legal career he became associated with railway interests, later being appointed general counsel for several roads.

Mr. Spooner helped to settle for all time a question of great importance to the Northwest when he won in the Supreme Court the decision that the forfeiture of a land grant to a railroad can come only through specific act of Congress.

Declines Cabinet Post

In 1871 he was elected to the Legislature and while there, obtained the passage of a bill to levy a general state tax to be added annually and forever to the income of the State University which was the foundation of the prosperity and growth of that institution.

Mr. Spooner's political fights always were characterised by an unusual degree of fairness. One of his stipulations in entering the race for the United States Senatorship was that no personal disrespect should be spoken or printed about either of his opponents.

In Congress his particular forte was in making direct and effective laws, trimming and clarifying early drafts. He was known as one of the most adroit rapid-fire debaters in the Senate and was called by the Democrats "the great disappearing gun of the majority."

In 1892 he was the Republican candidate for Governor of Wisconsin, but was defeated by Governor Peck. In 1898 President McKinley offered him the Secretaryship of the Interior, which he declined. Later he refused to accept a position on the United States and British Joint High Commission, and in 1901 he declined McKinley's offer of the post of Attorney General.

JAILED SEVENTEEN TIMES

Woman Tells The Court The Workhouse Is A 'Bum' Hotel

New York, June 11.—When Mary Doyle, who said she was 48 years old and lived at 405 East Tenth Street, was arraigned before Magistrate W. Bruce Cobb in the Essex Market Court yesterday she protested against being sent to the workhouse on Blackwell's Island.

"It's a bum hotel," she said, "and, as I am not very strong, it doesn't agree with me, your Honor."

Magistrate Cobb smiled, but when he read her record for seventeen previous convictions for drunkenness, and that she had been released from the workhouse only three weeks ago, he remarked that her appearance indicated that she had fared very well at the city's hotel. He added that six months more over there would be recuperative, especially during the Summer period.

"And while you are away, Mary, the funeral of your friend, John Barleycorn, will be held," said the Magistrate.

Amusements

OPENING
of the
SEASON
Commencing
Friday 18th
PALACE HOTEL
ROOF GARDEN
Concerts each week
Tuesday and Friday
9.30 p.m.
Weather permitting

ISIS THEATRE
Programme for
Tonight Tonight
8.45 to 10.30 p.m.
A Master-Serial
3rd and 4th Episodes
and
Comedies
10.30 to 12.30 p.m.
Special Chinese Performance
(Modern Play).

T.K.K. WILL BUILD TWO NEW PASSENGER LINERS

Two Thirty Thousand Ton Vessels To Be Placed On Run To Hongkong

Tokio, July 10.—The Toyo Kisen Kaisha has decided to open a new shipping service from Hongkong to San Francisco via Kobe and Yokohama. The first steamer for this service will be the Siberia Maru, which arrived in Yokohama from San Francisco via Honolulu on July 6, says the Japan Advertiser. On the next voyage the Siberia Maru will make another call at Honolulu, but thereafter she will be placed on the new line from Hongkong to San Francisco.

It is further reported that the Toyo Kisen Kaisha further contemplates building two passenger steamers of 30,000 tons each to be used between Hongkong and San Francisco. These steamers will have a high speed and are to be used exclusively for the accommodation of passengers. The company intends to order them at a favorable opportunity before very long. Their names have already been chosen, one being called the Tokio Maru and the other the San Francisco Maru.

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Carry a Gold Dollar Account
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SPECIALIST
(Can Speak English Well)
Surgical and Venereal Diseases
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X Ray and Diathermy are better for nervous diseases (especially rheumatism, nervous weakness, impotency) and skin diseases.
Injections of all kinds of vaccine, serums and 1914 (606). Tests of blood.
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Tel. North 2279. 17846

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Four Years' Practice in New York.
Plate, Crown, Bridgework, Gold and Porcelain Inlay.
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Just sufficient for your wants. Ideal for the summer months.
We supply it:
ONE PRICE
ONE ROLL
ONE QUALITY
ONE COLOUR
ONE LENGTH
ONE WIDTH.
Price, Prepaid $7.50 per roll.
Postage and Duty Free.
WIDLER AND COMPANY
Chungking, West China

PURE SWEET WHOLESOME **APPLE CIDER**
At all clubs, hotels and stores.
Connell Bros. Co., Agents

DON'T FORGET
That Electric Radiators
are the very thing for keeping clothes, etc. in good condition during the damp weather of Spring and Summer.
MUNICIPAL ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT
SHOWROOMS: 471-2 NANKING ROAD. TEL. CENTRAL 2660.

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Offset Inks	Scott News Presses
Litho Supplies	Scott Litho Presses
Bronze Powders	U.P.M. Bronzing Machines
Carbon Papers	Seybold Paper Cutters
Typewriter Ribbons	Seybold Embossers
Aniline Dyes	Champion Paper Co.
Dry Colours	Diem & Wing Paper Co.
Carbon Blacks	

37 Canton Road, Shanghai.
Opening July 1st at 19 Ice House St., Hongkong

Brunner, Mond & Co., Ltd., England

IMPORTANT NOTICES

Mr. Edward S. Little commenced for us our business in China nearly 20 years ago, and has been our General Manager from its inception until now. He has made of it a great success, and has managed and developed it entirely to our satisfaction. Our relations with him have throughout been of the most cordial nature.

Mr. Little has just undergone a serious operation, which, coupled with an inability on his part to agree that certain alterations in the policy of conducting our business in China were to the advantage of the Company, has led him to place his resignation in our hands, which we have reluctantly accepted. We have arranged personal terms with Mr. Little which are quite agreeable both to him and to us, and it is a matter of satisfaction to us that, though no longer actively directing our business, his experience and advice will be at our service.

It is with deep regret we learn that rumours of a nature contrary to the actual facts, have obtained a wide circulation concerning Mr. Little and his relations with us. We not only have no sympathy with them, but resent as much as he does their existence. Mr. Little has, as we have said, rendered us the best and most efficient services for which we thank him and which we highly appreciate. We have expressed our practical appreciation in the terms offered Mr. Little by us and accepted by him, which though changing our relations, do not sever them.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
J. H. GOLD,
Director.
Northwich, June 30th, 1919.

BRUNNER, MOND & CO., LIMITED, ENGLAND

Mr. Edward S. Little having retired from the position of General Manager for Messrs. Brunner, Mond & Co., Limited, in China, the Directors have decided to place the management and direction of the Company's affairs in China and Japan under one control and for this purpose have appointed Mr. P. H. Wootton (the Company's Representative in Japan), General Manager and Mr. Percy Fowler, Assistant General Manager for the Far East. Mr. Fowler will be directly in charge of the Company's business in China with residence in Shanghai, but his responsibilities have been extended and now embrace the Empire of Japan.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
J. G. NICHOLSON,
Director.
Northwich, June 30th, 1919.

BRUNNER, MOND & CO., LIMITED, ENGLAND

With reference to the above Notices issued by Messrs. Brunner, Mond & Co., Limited, I hereby confirm that I have retired from all participation in the direction of the Company's business. I have no active relation whatsoever to their affairs and my advice in relation thereto is only to be tendered to Brunner, Mond & Co., Ltd., themselves and only on their specific request.

I continue to reside in the Company's house No. 30 Gordon Road, Shanghai, to which address alone communications to me should be sent.

EDWARD S. LITTLE.
Shanghai, June 30th, 1919.
24432

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to
get it
at
WING ON'S
It Pays!